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Reaping.

Every one is sowing, both by word and deed;
All mankind are growing either wheat or weed?
Thoughtless ones are throwing any sort of seed.
Serious ones are seeking seed already sown.
Many eyes are weeping now the crop is grown;
Think upon the reaping—each one reaps his own.
Surely as the sowing shall the harvest be—
See what you are throwing over hill and lea;
Words and deeds are growing for eternity.
There is one all knowing, looking on alway
Fruit to him is flowing, feeling for the day—
Will your hearts be glowing in the grand array?
Yes, that would be bringing sheaves of golden grain,
Mind what you are flinging both from hand and brain,
Then 'mid glad songs singing, you shall glean great gain.

"Do You Remember?"

If you listened to their talk, as they faltered in their walk,
In the moonlight on the terrace, he and she,
You would marvel much to hear,
This—"Do you remember, dear?"
Till I almost sniff d outright for sympathy

Remember this or that; remember how they sat,
Or danced, or talked, or quarreled—who shall say?
It was still the self-same thing—
Old beads threaded on the string
Of the memories that came of yesterday.

Not the yesterday just done; but the one that they began
When they woke the dreamy shadows up again;
They forget their silver hair;
They forget the chill night air;
They forget the years that wrought their parting pain.

They are back again, I see, in their lovers' Arcadic,
When the world was young and trusting—speed the tale!
For the heart of love beats on
When the fire of youth is gone,
And the leaves of autumn rustle down the gale.

—*Rochester Democrat.*

His Mother's Blessing.

There was the usual crowd at the depot. Some hurried hither and thither with sachels, bundles, shawls and all the other paraphernalia of the well-equipped traveler, not excepting the lunch baskets, which filled the mind of the beholder with a vague appetite as his vivid imagination pictured toothsome repast of cold chicken, tongue, preserved sweetmeats, pies and the like, closeted in their dark recesses.

Noticeable among the passengers which filled the ladies' waiting-room and overflowed out on the platform were a distinguished pair—notable anywhere, but more particularly here in this heterogeneous mass of human beings.

Some strong emotion held them both with its deep and earnest spell, but in one the feeling while deeper, was at the same time under better control. There are few spectacles more touching than the appearance of deep feeling with evident effort at strong and continued restraint.

The two persons were mother and son; the former a widow, clad in the sable weeds which meekly and sadly told the story of her bereavement, and it required but little penetration to perceive that this was her only son and that her heart, sore perhaps from recent affliction, was altogether bound up in him. She was tall, slender and stately, and on her white brow, touched here and there by raven tresses, mingled with silver, and in the soft, dark eyes there slumbered, rather than shone, that expression of patient resignation, that serenity of heart which comes alone to those for whom affection has been sacrificed; those who have learned in the midst of crushing sorrow the sublime meaning of those words: "To suffer and be strong." Her son was a tall, slight and graceful youth of about eighteen summers, with the same clear honest eyes, and cheeks bronzed by the sun, but a forehead white as alabaster, surmounted by a waving mass of nut-brown curls, which defied the touch of the hairdresser's pruning scissors, and showed here and there a rebellious lock, as irrepressible, alas! as the owner, the irresistible curves of whose sweet lips betrayed him an easy dupe, to those who cared to lead him astray.

The preparations grew more hurried as the hour for starting approached.

A middle-aged gentleman, portly and good-natured, made his appearance, and seeing our travelers, exclaimed heartily:

"How d'ye do, Mrs. Balfour; how are you, Fred? Are you going on this train?"

"I am going to try my fortune in Colorado, Mr. Lawson."

"And your mother?" he said, turning to her.

"She remains here for the present."

"I thought perhaps it would be better for him to leave home for awhile, especially as he has an uncle there who has often urged me to send him, and has already pictured a bright future for him there," said the lady, in clear, sweet tones, though it was with an effort she kept back the tears.

"Quite right," responded Mr. Lawson; "he'll make a man of him to depend on himself. I've no doubt it will be quite lonely for you, madam, for a while at least."

"I do not take my own feelings into consideration. I assure you, sir, else I would never give my consent. It is only that I feel that there are better opportunities in the West for a young man who has to make his own fortune, and there are surely no openings for him here. We have tested that pretty thoroughly," she added, with a sigh.

The presence of a third party at this last interview between mother and son was felt to be a relief, for, when the heart-strings are about to be shattered, the untold agony is inexpressible and each utterance is felt to be a pang. The trio beguiled the time in conversation on unimportant and trivial topics until the bell rang. Then the pale mother, clasping her treasure once more in her embrace, and secretly and without ostentation placing a plain gold ring on his finger, while with trembling lips she invoked a silent blessing on his young head, bade him good-bye and saw the swiftly-moving train bear him out of sight.

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A year had passed, and with it had brought many changes. Surrounded by the temptations which, in a strange and dis ant city, are so apt to lead young feet astray, Frederick soon became an easy prey to more than one vice. His uncle was immersed in business cares, and, having no children of his own, was not calculated to scrutinize the actions of his nephew. Besides, most of his dereliction from the path of rectitude took place out of business hours, when the old man was "sleeping the sleep of the just," leaving his ward to do the same if he chose. As Fred was for the most part attentive to his mercantile duties, and his uncle over-indulgent (for the former was really a lovable and prepossessing youth), he took it for granted that all was as well as could be expected, and if not, why, "boys will be boys," he asserted to himself with a chuckle of amused satisfaction. When some of his male friends told him that his nephew was "cutting rather a wide swath," his good-humored countenance would cloud up for a while, and then he would say: "Oh, he will turn out all right. Sowing his wild oats, you know. Blood will tell," and mention other proverbs which can often be made to point many inferior jests and strengthen many a weak argument.

But there was one sentinel that kept watch and ward over the fatherless boy. Night and night, while the pale stars looked down with their solemn, serious eyes, the anxious mother knelt by her couch, and the name of the distant, wayward, but beloved one, was borne aloft on the pinions of those pure and holy orisons which enter into the court of heaven and plead with strange and unearthly sweetness there.

Time passed and the letters which had at first been regular, affectionate and satisfactory, were few and brief, and there was a notable lack of information about his duties, pursuits and pleasures, in great contrast to the confidential communications of the past. A deep anxiety took possession of her, when after a long delay she wrote a letter of inquiry to his uncle, to which she received a reply rather evasive, yet cheerful enough for any but the argus-eye of maternal affection. Deeming herself perhaps too solicitous and prone to look on the dark side of events on account of past vicissitudes, she waited with what patience and resignation she could command for further particulars concerning the success of his business ventures. It had been her intention when he left her to join him as soon as circumstances would permit, and now she hastened her preparations with greater rapidity as weeks passed and she heard nothing save a few brief lines informing her that he was well. As the time of departure drew near a strange presentiment of evil seemed to settle down upon her spirits, and a deep gloom as of approaching danger filled her aching heart

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It was night in Denver. In one of those gilded haunts of vice so numerous and popular in that Western city, the sound of drunken revelry could be heard. The waning moon shed a soft, mild luster on the almost deserted street, for the night was far advanced, and the fresher breeze of approaching morning began to make itself felt in the atmosphere without; but within, the fetid fumes of liquor, tobacco and artificial light, together with the stifling warmth, offered a nauseous contrast and proved a sickening pabulum for lungs expanded and braced by draughts of the purer evening air of heaven. And if the contrast was distinct in this respect, how much greater, alas! was it, when considered in a mental and moral aspect? Within, in the dice rattled, the glasses clinked, and rough and burly forms associated, with besotted and degraded faces, lurked around the tables and handled the treacherous ivory, and still more treacherous fluids with which the wearied bartender served the frequenters of the vile and desperate place. From many a belt glistened the murderous light of a hidden stiletto, and the ready pistol was a necessary adjunct to the "apparel" which here, as elsewhere, "proclaimed the man."

Many nationalities were represented among them—Mexicans, with dark, fierce faces and sombrero hats; Chinese, smooth and oily, with outward stupidity, concealing deep cunning and artifice, and American youths, coarse and debased by habit, association and lack of restraining self-respect.

Amid this mass of human debris, near one of the card-tables, his face flushed with intoxication, his hand trembling with nervous eagerness, and the worn careless y attired, sat Frederick Balfour. How like a fair flower amid weeds he looked, in spite of his haggard face, his reckless air, and his bloodshot eye. The graceful air so natural still lingered in his lithe movements and on the brow and mouth, once so fondly imprinted with a mother's parting kiss, dwelt a shadowy expression of sadness, as if his guardian angel, bidding farewell, had fanned him with her departing pinions and left the fleeting perfume of her holy presence on his guilt-stained brow.

The play was at its height when a quarrel arose among the men; the intense eager looks of the players were exchanged for those of malice, hatred, murder! and steel blue, wicked light gleamed a deadly light, as Frederick, with youthful pertinacity and abandon, heeded them not, and by continuous contradictions added fuel to the dangerous flame.

He had no more money to stake, and foiled in their expectations, they made threats, both loud and deep, and boldly accused him of fraud and even theft. At this juncture, the eye of one of his adversaries fell upon the ring which still adorned his hand and glittered like a talismanic guard against evil and destruction. Its intrinsic value was little calculated to awaken the cupidity of any observer, but the sparkling diamond in an easy dupe, to those who cared to lead him astray.

"Stake the ring," the Mexican roughly exclaimed.

"Yes, the ring," stupidly echoed his companions, who were more inebriated than himself and were ready to greet any brutal test with oaths and applause.

Frederick looked at his mother's parting gift and as he impulsively drew it from his finger, the inscription which he had once read with such deep emotion, met his fevered gaze—"God bless you."

With what a thrill of anguish he read the words, and the unconscious little shining circlet seemed a sad and silent monitor, pointing him toward the scenes of happiness and innocence now so far in the distance and from which his all too willing feet had sadly strayed.

"I will not, I cannot," he answered, hoarsely, as with pale and averted face and trembling hands he replaced the loving token on his finger.

"Then, by——, I'll make you!" yelled the ruffian, and seizing him by the throat he made a ferocious lunge with a stiletto.

The parties in and around the saloon had by this time gathered near, and excitement deep and intense prevailed. No one heeded the fact that a carriage, with a lady robed in deep mourning for its only occupant, had halted near the door, as a boy rushed in and called to his companions without: "Balfour's gettin' out by Mexican Joe!"

At the sound of the name the lady in the vehicle called to the driver to permit her to alight, and trembling with terror and agonized suspense, she found her way into the saloon, where a crowd was rapidly collecting. With nervous haste she threaded her way into the room from which the noise of strife proceeded, the gamins making way for her in silent wonder as she advanced. And well they might gaze at her in startled surprise. Such a face and presence were never seen in the purlieus of that region before save to pass by in a public conveyance, perhaps, and then as rapidly as possible, as if to avoid contamination with the coarser elements of the degraded resort.

Tall, stately, with streaming eyes and quivering lips, her black robes sweeping behind her as she walked, she entered and saw her son just as he reeled from the blow inflicted by the cruel knife of his vindictive foe. His glance, full of terror, despair and agony in that dreadful moment, saw and recognized her, and his bleeding form fell into her loving, faithful arms with the simultaneous exclamation: "Oh, mother!" and "My dear Frederick, my precious boy!" fell on the ears of the astonished multitude.

A hush of respectful sympathy moved those rugged hearts as quickly and carefully they assisted in removing the sufferer from the dreadful scene. Speedily summoning aid, the mother drove to the hotel with her cherished burden, once strong and athletic, now weaker and more frail than herself.

A physician was called in, and to her great relief the wounds, though dangerous, were not pronounced fatal. A faint hope still lingered, and with care and watchfulness he might survive. And need it be added that there would be no lack of affectionate care, when a devoted mother keeps sleepless vigil beside the couch of her suffering, yet youthful and only son.

Reader, would you follow the fortunes of Frederick Balfour, go with me to a great city in the West, where the lapping waves of a peaceful ocean caress the beautiful concave of the Golden Gate; where, amid the hum of business, the dreams of the most visionary are often a bright reality; where the fortunes, like the far-famed palace of Aladdin, rise in a night and gladden the surrounding plains with their splendor at the rising of the morning sun.

It is the holy Sabbath day, and as the voice of deep-toned bells, calling to cathedral and chapel, linger faintly on the air, the throngs of expectant and devout people hasten to the temple of worship. In one of these, the young minister takes his place behind the pulpit, and for a few moments bows his head in prayer.

In this vast assemblage there is one whose heart throbs with far deeper and grander joy than it ever pulsated before. There she sits. Her pale face has borrowed from excitement a faint tinge of youthful bloom; the clear dark eyes are true and earnest as of yore; and the slightly curling threads of hair which touch her placid forehead so carelessly are now quite silvered, yet seeming to wear heaven's holiest benison nestling among their waves of snow.

The choir began their solemn anthem, "God is the refuge of his people," and as the deep, sonorous chords melt and mingle in the lofty temple, and then float away to heaven, a solemnity broods over the hearts and minds of the eager and expectant congregation.

The anthem finished, the minister rises. It is the same Frederick, charged more, perhaps, from within than without, for the frank, earnest eyes are still there, the scarlet lips, surmounted now by a brown mustache, the waving locks are brushed smoothly back except where here and there a wayward curl will steal from its restraint, and hint that boyhood was scarcely passed, though stern yet noble manhood, on the brow and in the heart, now reign supreme.

His voice, deep and musical, enchains and enrapts the hearers, as, filled with reverence, fervor and holy enthusiasm, he leads them in prayer, and points with unerring distinctness to the snares and pitfalls of the path once trodden by his own youthful feet, and with glowing zeal invites them to a fairer road, where blossom the flowers of purity and holiness, conducting the tired wayfarer to the refreshing haunts of wisdom, "whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*

Terrible Fight With a Monster Lizard.

The great country lying south of Mexico is rich in tropical vegetable and animals. Winter is never known except in the cold winds called northers, that, during the so-called winter, come rushing down from the north, as it to tell the natives that it is not continual summer everywhere.

The land flows with milk and honey, indeed; rich palms and other tropical trees grow in rich confusion; bunches of bananas and cocoanuts await the hand to pick them; a thick underbrush of tangled vines, wound around each other in the growth of ages, forms a jungle that few care to penetrate. For miles the land is covered with this carpet of vegetation, and the swamps and rivers are inhabited only by strange reptiles, birds and insects who prey upon one another in their struggle for existence.

The birds are the most beautiful in the world, and many of the insects have curious lights upon their backs that shine like gas-burners in the night. History tells us that when the Spaniards first saw them, they became alarmed, and thought they were the lights of a moving army. Poisonous snakes lurk under the broad leaves, and hugh lizards creep upon the overhanging boughs of trees.

One of these lizard—the iguana—is a hideous-looking object. The largest attain a length of ten or twelve feet. The skin is very tight, and covered with knobs or scales; under the mouth hangs a large pouch, over which the green, diamond-like eyes appear, shaded by a ridge of bone. Along the back, from the tip of the nose to the tail, is a continuous line of spurs or sharp spines; these, with a powerful mouth, five sharp teeth, long, cat-like claws and enormous strength to use them, constitutes the make-up of this giant among lizards. Disgusting as they are, the natives use them for food.

Near the head of the river Chagres is a favorite place for them; very few white people ever venture there, and the first who did was witness to a terrible fight between a native and a lizard.

The man had been engaged as a guide, and, after a successful day's hunt, they were returning to their camp near the river, when the black man stopped suddenly and pointed to a fallen tree. His companion looked, and soon saw an iguana's head peeping over the edge of a log that led into the river. His body was concealed, and he was evidently taking a siesta over the cool water.

The guide laid down his gun, and, taking a club, crept cautiously to him, and, aiming a blow, brought the club down on the lizard (?) No, indeed; the creature was too quick for him; but in its fright it missed its footing and fell into the water.

Without thinking, Quito—for such was the Indian's name—sprang after it, and the two together sank out of sight, and for a moment the splashing and spray hid them from view. A moment more and Quito's head came to the surface and the tail of the iguana, thrashing the water in a fierce way, and now they were out of sight again.

It was evident Quito had no idea the lizard was so large, for when they came up again he was engaged in a terrible struggle, the water being dyed with blood, from which of them the white man, who was waiting for a chance to shoot, could not tell. At last, creeping out on the log, and looking down into the water, he beheld a fearful sight. The lizard, a perfect monster of about twelve feet in length, had fastened its claws into poor Quito, and was writhing and tearing him in a terrible manner.

The plucky negro had caught him by the tail and throat, and was trying to hold him off. It seemed only a matter of time who should drown first, when Quito struck bottom, and, giving himself a push, he rose to the surface again, still holding the lizard at arms-length.

As it came to the surface it buried its five knife-like claws in the man's face, slitting it in a terrible manner; but even then he held on with the tenacity of a bulldog. The observer on the bank crept out now as far as he could upon the log and called to Quito to catch the stick he held out, and he would pull him in.

After several trials he managed to reach it, and still holding the struggling monster, was hauled, bleeding and cut, ashore, where, with a terrible blow from the gun the reptile was killed. Quito was so weak from his exertions and loss of blood that he could not move. The creature had bitten him several times, and scarcely a spot on his body but had received a cut like that of a knife, telling the power of the terrible claws.

The monster was dragged to the camp, its skin taken off, and after Quito's recovery, and they had gone down to the coast, it was stuffed, and now adorns the collection of a well-known scientific institution.

Words of Incouragement.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his web twenty times, twenty times will he mend it. Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not if troubles come upon you. Keep up your spirits, though the day may be a dark one.

Troubles never last forever,
The darkest day will pass away.

If the sun is going down look up to the stars; if the earth is dark keep your eye on heaven. With God's presence and God's promise a man or child may be cheerful.

Never despair when a fog's in the air,
A sunshiny morning will come without warning.

Mind what you run after. Never be content with a bubble that will burst, or a firewood that will end in smoke and darkness; but that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

Something sterling that will stay,
When gold and silver fly away.

—*Liverpool Mail.*

A SUNDAY IN MORMONDOM.

A Congregationalist Attending Divine Service Among the Latter Day Saints of Salt Lake City.

It was late one Saturday evening when I reached the stronghold of Mormondom, and on Sunday I set about finding out what I could of their peculiar forms of worship. The city is divided into twenty-one wards, and in each, I was told, was held a Sunday-school in the morning, and a preaching service in the evening. These, with the service at the tabernacle in the afternoon, I must attend. In the Fourteenth ward, at 10 A. M., I found a school of some 200 members gathered. Gentile missionaries have forced the Mormons to hold these schools in self-defense, and there seemed to be many interesting features about them. I was received with great politeness, the officers of the school all greeting me cordially and expressing themselves as glad to see me. The school was composed mainly of children, a few adults only forming the theological class. The room was pleasant with mottoes and a cabinet organ, the inscription over the superintendent's desk being:

IF ANY MAN LACK WISDOM LET HIM ASK OF GOD.

One would hardly notice at first that he was not in an Eastern Sunday-school. The manner of conducting it was nearly the same, but a second glance showed that the faces were not of New England children. The Scandinavian, English and Dutch face types were very marked showing the sources whence come the recruits for the Mormon church. While many of the children were bright and pretty, there seemed to be a listless air about them which told the story of ignorance, and a servile following of an imposed faith. After singing, prayer, and the report of the secretary, the school separated into class rooms for the lesson of the day. As the superintendent gave me liberty to look around where I pleased, I went first into the theological class.

They were studying from the Mormon Book of Doctrines and Covenants, and the chapter for the day was headed: "Three grand keys by which one may know good and bad spirits; revealed to Joseph the Prophet in Nauvoo, Ill., February 9, 1843." The good spirits were said to be of two kinds (1) Resurrected bodies; (2) spirits of just men made perfect. The grand test was drawn from the words of Jesus: "Handle me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have," and was simply to "shake hands." If a spirit appears to you, just offer to shake hands. If he is of a resurrected body, you will feel the flesh and bones. If he is a spirit of a just man made perfect he will no respond to your offer, for such spirits are not allowed to shake hands. If he is the devil or one of his angels he will shake hands with you, but you will feel nothing, for he "has not flesh and bones." Now, this struck me as quite a useful thing to know. If a man could detect the presence of Satan by so easy a process as shaking hands with him it would be worth a good deal. This seemed to be the idea of the leader of the class, for he remarked that this was a very important rule to remember. In the main room several classes were reciting—some from the Book of Mormon, some from the Ten Commandments, and some from 1 Cor. xvi. The infant class interested me very much. Here in a room by themselves were more than one hundred children, all under twelve years of age, under the charge of three gentlemen teachers. As I went in they broke off suddenly from what they were doing and began to sing, which they did with a refreshment under them put them through a sort of catechism, evidently for my benefit, and I was glad he did, for it opened up some of the vital points of Mormonism.

Q.—When may a Mormon child be baptized? A.—At eight years of age

Q.—How many of you have been baptized? (About two-thirds of the hands were raised.) Gore,—if he ever slept.

Q.—What is a child baptized for? A.—For the remission of sins.

Yes, that is right. There are those who sprinkle little babies and call it baptism.

Q.—Have they ever sinned so as to need it? A.—No, sir.

No; little babies have not sinned, but are sweet and innocent. But when they get to be eight years old they do some little things that are wrong, and need to be baptized to make them pure again.

Q.—May a child who has been baptized partake of the sacrament? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—May a child partake of the sacrament before he is eight years old and has been baptized? A.—Yes, sir.

Yes, but to them have no sin.

Q.—Do you believe in God? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you believe He has a body, parts and passions? A.—Yes, sir.

Yes, God once lived on the earth. He has body, parts and passions just like us. He went through all our experiences, so He knows how to govern the children of men.

This was the substance of the lesson. At the close of the school the sacrament was administered to all who had been baptized, and the unbaptized under eight years were allowed to partake. I asked one of their teachers if all children were baptized when they reach eight years of age, and he replied: "If they wish to, and they are all very anxious for it." And well they may be, for they are taught that no unbaptized child can be saved.

At 2 P. M. the general tabernacle service is held, at which all the Mormons of the city are supposed to be present. There is generally, too, a good sprinkling of Gentiles there, as it is the place of all others that strangers and tourists visit. The Tabernacle is a large building, capable of seating some 8,000 or 10,000 people, and is entirely covered by one colossal dome. The seats were not more than half filled the Sunday I was present, but there was nevertheless quite a respectable congregation as to numbers. There was a graded pulpit with three tiers of seats, at which sat the bishops and priests, and in front of them sat six elders to officiate at the communion table. They have a very large organ, the second in size in the United States, and a very good choir of some forty singers. The sacramental service was first observed, and while the bread was being broken for the vast congregation the choir sang the familiar hymn:

Lord, we come before Thee now.

The other services, prayer and preaching, also went on during the distribution of the elements, there being a break only long enough for the consecrating prayer whenever the officiating priests were ready. The only noticeable peculiarity in the ordinance was that water was used instead of wine, the deacons carrying around pitchers to replenish the drained goblets. The Gentiles were passed by in the distribution. There is no regular preacher at the tabernacle, but of all those present some one is chosen at the time to edify the people. A Mormon told me that perhaps you would not hear the same man twice in six months, except it be Orson Pratt, who is regarded as their great light in pulpit oratory.

One Elder Penrose, was at this time selected. He arose with apparently nothing in mind, relying solely on the Holy Spirit to guide him. He spoke of the different revelations that had come to men. Most that call themselves Christians believe that revelation has ceased. We, Latter-Day Saints, believe that God is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." The old prophets made known His will. We believe also in the revelation by His prophet, Joseph Smith. He spoke of the great mass of so-called Christians as "spoiled through philosophy and vain deceit," quoting often from "noted divines," and intimated his readiness to die if need be for his faith.

After much rambling talk his subject developed itself as the "Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body," which he regarded as one of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. This point he established by quotations from the Book of Mormon, the Book of Doctrines and Covenants, and the Bible, referring to Job, Solomon, Isaiah, Christ and Paul. "Solomon," he said, "was a wise man once. He afterward became foolish, but not because he had more wives than one. It was because he did not marry them in accordance with the requirements of God." This was the only allusion I heard made to the peculiar institution of the Mormons. The faces of the forlorn-looking women in the congregation told the story plainly enough, however. The sermon was more than an hour long, and in some parts was quite eloquent. The services closed in the way usual with Protestants.

The evening ward meetings I found to be of the nature of a prayer and conference meeting. In no prayer during the day did I hear any petition for the church universal or for a sinning world. —*Congregationalist.*

Adventures of an Aeronaut.

The St. Petersburg *Herald* contains the particulars of the adventures of the Russian aeronaut Rudolph, who ascended by a balloon, and had been several days reported missing. "The day selected for the flight was not a good one, the wind being strong and boisterous. My companion was Professor Baranovsky, of the Meteorological observatory. On entering the car, I sang out to the twelve sailors holding it, to let it go. As the men dropped the ropes a sudden gust of wind struck the balloon and dashed it against some neighboring trees, the branches of which tore a hole in the silk before it had time to rise. I threw out ballast, but to no purpose. The car drifted along the ground till it approached a lake, when I begged the professor to leave it with his instruments. The sailors running up just then, seized hold of the ropes, and enabled Baranovsky to get out. They begged me earnestly to do the same, on account of the dangerous condition of the balloon, but I refused. The professor being clear of the car, I shouted to them to 'let go.' All obeyed the summons except one man, who was carried several feet into the air, and dropped amid a general roar of laughter. After this the balloon sailed along tolerably well, and flew for five minutes more. Then, the gas having exhausted, it fell near the village of Rootchi. In a very few minutes it was surrounded by men and women, who proceeded to tear it to pieces and appropriate all the articles in the car, including a fifteen-guinea binocular glass, forgotten by Professor Baranovsky. In all probability I should also have experienced rough usage, but for the opportune arrival of a colonel of the imperial guards and two soldiers from a neighboring chateau. For a few minutes the peasants refused to release me, and defied the colonel, but his determined attitude and threats to send for more soldiers, coupled with a few rubles to buy them a drink, induced them to relinquish me, though not my property. The colonel very kindly took me home, and afterward put me into his carriage with the balloon, and giving me two soldiers to protect me, sent me off to the railway station."

A Farmer's Home in China.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* in China says: Crossing a small stream we prepare to enter a farmhouse for rest and refreshment. As usual, our first salutation came from the dogs, who were speedily quieted by the men. These were Chinese settlers who had intermarried with Mongols, and although the elders retained their Chinese traits of countenance, the offspring were clearly of a mixed race. A number of Tangouts were stretched on the ground sleeping, having arrived in the morning with a number of sheep for the market town of Liang Chu, to the west. The buildings, in lieu of possessing an inner and outer wall, consisted only of a quadrangular courtyard. On the upper side was the dwelling houses, with its open windows. On each side of the doorway the women of the family sat sewing and mending clothes. Mules and ponies were engaged in the open space threshing out the wheat. This rude operation consists of dragging a heavy stone roller to within a few inches of the head of the grain. The grain was winnowed by men with wooden shovels, who gather it up and toss it against the wind. In the house we saw an old crone grinding millet and wheat for family use in a hollow stone mortar, with a heavy wooden pestle. The straw was stacked in heaps at the angle of the yard. Agricultural implements of a bygone age, were lying around; square harrows, with long iron prongs; plows with immense shares of a peculiar shape; the rough carts used for transport. Heaps of manure were lying around for future use when dried. The dung of the camels, or argol, as it is called, which is used for fuel, was to be seen in one of the outhouses. Having obtained permission to enter the house, we found ourselves in a square room. The furniture consisted of a round pine table, with some two-legged stools of the commonest kind. The picture of the Buddha hung immediately opposite the door.

Cultivating Ants.

Many of the leading orchard proprietors in Northern Italy and Southern Germany are cultivators of the common black ant, which insect they hold in high esteem as the fruit-grower's best friend. They establish ant hills in their orchards, and leave the police service of their fruit trees entirely to the tiny colonists, which pass all their time in climbing up the stems of the fruit trees, cleansing their boughs and leaves of malefactors, mature as well as embryotic, and descending laden with spoils to the ground, where they comfortably consume or prudently store away their booty. They never meddle with sound fruit, but only invade such apples, pears and plums as have already been penetrated by the canker, which they remorselessly pursue to its fastnesses within the very heart of the fruit. Nowhere are the apple or pear trees so free from blight and destructive insects as in the immediate neighborhood of a large ant hill five or six years old. The favorite food of ants would appear to be the larvæ and pupæ of those creatures which spend the whole of their brief existences in devouring the tender shoots and juvenile leaves of fruit trees.

Curiosities of Advertising.

In *Scribner* a most entertaining article has been contributed by Mr. William H. Rideing of this title. It is our belief if this clever writer could put in practice some of his ingenious theories respecting advertising, his success as a "public agitator" would be triumphant and acquire the highest place.

He furnishes the would-be advertiser with a catechism which is certainly worth reproducing:

"Q. What is advertising?

"A. The art of exciting curiosity.

"Q. What is curiosity?

"A. A feeling of inquisitiveness which nothing short of investigation or trial will satisfy.

"Q. What is the result of creating this feeling?

"A. Prosperity and riches to the advertiser.

"Q. Who are the most inquisitive people in the world?

"A. English (Americans). Therefore, if you would succeed in advertising, excite curiosity, and you will hit the mark."—*Wheeling Leader.*

DIVORCES.

The Laws Concerning Them in Different Countries.

AUSTRALIANS.—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia.

JEWS.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives.

JAVANS.—If the wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum.

THIBETANS.—Divorces are seldom allowed, unless with the consent of both parties, neither of whom can afterward remarry.

MOORS.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again.

ABYSSINIANS.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

SIBERIANS.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or vail from her head, and this constitutes a divorce.

COREAN.—The husband can divorce his wife or treasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful, he can put her to death.

SIAMESE.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

ARCTIC REGION.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

DRUSE AND TURKOMAN.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "Go," without adding "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot live together again without being remarried.

COCHIN CHINA.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

TARTARS.—The husband may put away his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she be ill-treated, she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce.

CHINESE.—Divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until she leaves him, and becomes a slave to him by action of the law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

CIRCASSIANS.—Two kinds of divorce are granted in Circassia—one final, the other provisional. When the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists the couple agree to separate for a year, and if, at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, her relations may command of him a total divorce.

GREEK CHRISTIANS.—A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for support in case of a divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces scarcely ever occur in modern Greece.

HINDOOS.—Either party for a slight cause may leave the other and marry. When both desire it there is not the least trouble. If a man calls his wife "mother," it is considered indelicate to live with her again. Among one tribe, if a husband finds his wife unfaithful, the husband cannot obtain a divorce unless he gives her all the property and children. A woman, on the contrary, may leave when she pleases, and marry another man, and convey to him the entire property of her former husband.

ROMANS.—In olden times a man might divorce his wife if she were unfaithful, drank without his knowledge. They would divorce their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this, 521 years elapsed without one divorce. Afterward a law was passed allowing either sex to make the application. Divorces then became frequent on the slightest pretexts. Seneca says that women began to no longer reckoned the year by the consols, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who had buried twenty wives, and a woman who had buried twenty-two husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain the license by penalties.—*Bench and Bar.*

Where Mr. Kellogg Was.

The amusing blunders made by visitors who suppose that distinguished men are always "absent-minded" is illustrated by a correspondent of the New York *Evangelis* from some incidents in the experience of the author of "Spartacus."

The Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the famous writer for boys, delights in the freedom of farm life and manners. He is a great worker, and hates to be pinched by tight clothes when he is at work, or by clothes that he is afraid of soiling. Therefore, he dresses according to his work. But he cannot be hidden; people will come to see him.

One day he was coming up from the shore, where he had been into some vigorous work which had made the perspiration roll over his person—perhaps it was the time when he sat down on the vessel of tar and kerosene that caught fire. Anyhow, he was aware of being in a most unpresentable condition as he met two ladies.

"Can you tell us where Mr. Kellogg is?" they asked.

"He was on the shore just now," replied Mr. Kellogg, passing on.

He entered his house, put himself in order, and dodging another way, appeared in quite a respectable form upon the shore by the time the ladies reached it.

At another time he was not so fortunate. Seeing visitors coming, he threw himself down in the tall grass; but they saw him, and called, and he was caught

Boiling Water on Paper.

Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as schoolboys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking-stick by four threads, and support the stick upon books or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty cauldron. In a few minutes the water will boil. The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire, and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flame must, therefore, not be too large. The paper does not burn, because it is wet; and even if it resisted the wet it still would not burn through, because the heat imparted to it on one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the water on the other.

Another experiment of a similar nature, but perhaps even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing card, or other bit of cardboard, so as to fashion it into a light tray. On this tray place a layer of small shot or bits of lead, and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt, but the card will not burn. It may be charred a little around the edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts off the heat on one side as fast as it is supplied on the other.

The Emancipation of Man.

She looked just like that kind of a woman when she came into the sanctum, and all the seniors became instinctively very busy and so absorbed in their work that they did not see her, which left the youngest man on the staff an easy prey, for he looked at the visitor with a little natural politeness, and was even soft enough to offer her a chair.

"You are the editor?" she said, in a deep, bass voice.

He tried to say "Yes," so that she could hear him, while his colleagues in the sanctum couldn't, but it was a failure, for the woman gave him dead away in a minute.

"You are?" she shouted, "then listen to me; look at me; what am I?"

The foolish youngest man looked at her timidly and ventured to say, in a feeble voice, that she looked to be about forty-sev—

"Am I not a woman?" she said.

The youngest young man weakly tried to correct his former error, and said she seemed more like a girl—

But again she broke in on him with a scornful hiss:

"Gir-r-r-l!" she said, "I am a woman; a woman with all the heaven-born aspirations, the fathomless feelings, the aggressive courage and the indomitable will of a woman. What can you see on my face?"

The position of the youngest man on the staff was pitiable, but none of the old heads appeared to observe it. At least, they didn't offer to help him out. So he looked at her face for a second, and said, timidly:

"Freckl—"

"Nursling," she shrieked, "had you the soulful eyes of a free man you could see shining on my brow the rising light of a brighter dawn."

"Could I," asked the youngest man timidly.

"Yes, you could I," the woman said in tones of unmeasurable scorn. Now hear me, have you a—but I cannot bring myself to use that hateful expression in the style of masculine possession; are you my body's husband?"

The youngest man blushed bitterly, and said that he wasn't as yet, but he had some hopes—

"And you expect your—that is you expect the woman whose husband you will be to support you?"

The youngest man blushed more keenly than before, and tremblingly admitted that he had some expectations—that—that the only daughterr of his proposed father-in-law, it he might put it that way—

"Yah!" snarled the woman; "now let me tell you, the day of woman's emancipation is at hand. From this time on she does not, for one, look for other slaves to bend and cringe before your majesties, and wait upon you like slaves. You will feel the change in your affairs since we have burst our chains, and how will you live without the aid of women? Who makes your shirts now?" she added fiercely.

The youngest man miserably said that a tailor on Jefferson street made his.

"Hm" said the woman, somewhat disconcerted. "Well, who washes 'em, then?" she added, triumphantly.

"A Chinaman just west of Fifth street," the youngest man said with a hopeful light in his eyes.

The woman glared at him and groaned under her breath, but she came at him again with:

"Proud worm, who cooks your victuals?"

The youngest man said truly that he didn't know the name of the cookat his restaurant, but he was a man about forty years old, and round as a barrel with whiskers like the stuffing of a sofa

The woman looked as though she was going to strike him.

"Well," she said, as one who was leading a forlorn hope, "who makes up your bed and takes care of your room?"

The youngest man replied with an air of truth and frankness that he roomed with a railway conductor and an ex-Pullman sleeping car porter took care of their room.

She paused when she reached the door, and turned upon him with the face of a drowing man who

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 28, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.
For Legislature—J. P. GEPHART,
W. A. MURRAY.
For District Attorney—W. C. HEINLE.
For County Surveyor—SAM'L BRUGGER.

Soldiers, vote for the war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, who was your best friend when out in the tented field. He never went back on a Pennsylvania soldier. No gallant soldier will go back on Curtin.

The Bellefonte *Republican* is working hard to make a great man out of its candidate for congress, lawyer Murray, of Clearfield. Curtin stands as far above him as the dome of the Cologne cathedral is above the *Republican's* big toe.

The greenbackers of this county, last week, made the following nominations:
Assembly—Leonard Rhone, of Potter, and J. Miles Green, of Milesburg.
Co. Surveyor—Samuel T. Gray.
For district attorney, Aaron Williams was nominated, but he declined in last week's REPORTER.

Gov. Curtin thoroughly understands every interest of Pennsylvania; he has always stood by her business interests, and was the friend of her sons in the army, and saw that her boys were well treated. Every true citizen should vote for Curtin, and have a representative in congress of whom we need not be ashamed.

"Say to General Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to-day.
"GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Major General Commanding."
That was for Hancock's gallant service at Gettysburg—if Meade could thank, can't Pennsylvania remember him on Tuesday?

To Republicans.

We ask every candid, honest Republican, to read the articles marked No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. They contain the proof of Garfields perjury, bribery, corruption, and shielding of corrupt rascals, from the official record. Those republicans who shamelessly declare they will vote for Garfield no matter how bad his record, from reading these articles can see at least they have a man according to their tastes, and will vote accordingly.

The Hatchet vs 329.

It is the boast of America, and planted in all our primary school books, that Washington, when a lad, could not tell a lie.

It is the boast of republicans now, that Garfield *when a man*, could swear to a lie, and they carry 329 as a buttonhole boquet as their signet of his perjury which they intend to indorse by voting for him.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Vote For Curtin.

Every democrat who desires to see the democratic majority maintained in the lower house of Congress will vote for Curtin.

Every democrat and honest republican who desires to see expenditures cut down 25 to 40 million per year, by Congress, will vote for Curtin to maintain the democratic power in congress.

Every democrat who desires to recognize eight years hard and faithful service in the democratic ranks, will vote for Curtin.

Clearfield Murray A Hater Of Foreigners.

Lawyer Murray, of Clearfield, the republican candidate for congress, is one of those small minded, narrow idead "native Americans" whose hatred for the naturalized citizen partakes of the spirit of Native Americanism that raised the terrible mob in Philadelphia in 1843 against foreign born citizens.

In a speech at Brookville, Mr. Murray vented his native American, know nothing spleen against the foreign born citizen, and clinched it by a declaration that the foreigner should be required to live in this country 21 years before he can vote.

Voters who hold naturalization papers will please note this. This hater of foreigners is the man running against Gov. Curtin for congress. It is a pity Murray did not live in the days of the alien and sedition laws—he would have been a worthy champion of the tyranny practiced under the elder Adams in that day.

Let the naturalized voter remember Murray on next Tuesday and vote for Curtin,

Let the naturalized voter remember that the whole system of our liberal Naturalization laws is the work of the democracy, and that if the party of would-be-congressman Murray had the doing of it, no foreigner would have any rights which a republican is bound to respect.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.
The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."
[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

—Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, the silver-tongued orator, of Philadelphia, will entertain a multitude at Bellefonte on Friday.

A WORD ON CONGRESSMAN.

Democrats, do you realize the importance of standing firm on the congressional contest! Our party has lost members in Ohio and Indiana and must gain elsewhere or we lose control of the lower house of Congress. We can make a gain in our district. We have a good candidate, who will represent as faithfully and honorably, and who can and will be elected! But democrats must do all in their power to make his election sure beyond question. Our opponent, Murray, is a bitter, uncompromising partisan, a hater of Democrats, and one of the most ardent wavers of the bloody-shirt in the district. If elected, no democrat need apply for favors to him. We venture to assert that no more bitter partisan than Tom Murray can be found in the State of Pennsylvania. A desperate effort will be made to defeat Curtin, and let no democrat be deceived by eleventh hour Republican roar backs. Simon Cameron, the old sinner, says that if he could only defeat Curtin yet he would be content to retire from politics. To accomplish his end, he has sent money into the district. Let Democrats then rally in their might and give Curtin such a rousing vote and majority as will send old Winnebago staggering to the rear, and wish that he had retired before he undertook to defeat Curtin. Up, Democrats, and at them.

Clearfield Murray, as a lawyer has proven himself a mean shark. He managed to get possession of a claim and then had an honest man pushed and sold out—root and branch—at a time when he knew that all would go as a sacrifice, and the debtor was thus ruined. Andrew G. Curtin never was guilty of any such meanness. He was and is the friend of the poor class, has always assisted them, with a willing and liberal hand.

Important To Democratic Voters.

The republicans of Centre county are making a special effort to force through one of their candidates for the legislature. To accomplish this end they will try to make every conceivable trade. Let no democrat be deceived. It is all-important that every democratic candidate possible should be elected to the Legislature, so as to secure a democratic majority on joint ballot and ensure the reelection of Senator Wallace. This can be done, and will be done if democrats all over the State will be patriotic enough to lay aside their little personal differences and make a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" for the good of the party, and of the country. How often do you find Republicans scratch their ticket when there is at anything at stake? How often have you known John P. Harris, Cashier of the First Nat. Bank, or Wm. J. Thompson to do so? You will find both these worthies on the day of the election vote for Garfield, the bribe-taker convicted perjurer and salary-grabber. Now, Democrats, will you do for them out of personal feeling, what they would never do for you? Will you endanger the supremacy of your own party in the U. S. Senate and the Pennsylvania Legislature for the sake of doing a personal favor for either of these unflinching Republican partisans? Or will you be loyal to your Democratic convictions, and vote for the men who will in every case vote to maintain the principles of that good old party in preference to voting for men who, if elected, you can rest assured WILL NEVER GO BACK ON THEIR PARTY TO FAVOR YOU? No! we feel sure you will vote for our standard-bearers Gephart and Murray who have served you faithfully and will do so again.

But there is more involved in this election for members of the legislature than the election of a U. S. Senator. The fight made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pass the Three million riot bill is not ended. The attempt will made once more next winter, and the people want men whose position they know on this question. Has John F. Harris or Wm. J. Thompson ever told a single voter that he would oppose this measure? We think not. On the other hand, Gephart and Murray have both faced the issue and opposed it. Another question will also probably arise again, whether or not iron manufacturers, and coal operators, some of whom are so very much afraid that their industries would suffer under democratic rule, are to be compelled to pay their men in honest money or to continue the infamous store order system. Does any one doubt where Harris, the bank cashier, the creature and tool of a mammoth corporation, oreven Thompson will stand on this? Have they ever by look or nod or gesture intimated that they would vote for such a measure? No! they dare not! The moment they did, they would incur the displeasure of the Republican iron men in Centre county, and this they are afraid to do. How about the Democratic candidates? Both voted against the monopolists and in favor or laboring men on this great question in the last legislature. Honest Democrats, laboring men and friends of laboring men, vote for the men who did, and will stand by you! Put the seal of condemnation upon the tools and creatures and pimps of corporations and monopolists!

HANCOCK, AT GETTYSBURG SAVED THE DAY, AND TURNED THE REBEL ARMY OUT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIAN WILL BE SO UNGRATEFUL AS TO VOTE AGAINST HANCOCK, A SON OF OUR OWN STATE?

The Ruin Democracy Would Bring.

Senator Bayard delivered a speech Saturday night to the business men of Philadelphia. The crowd was too great for the hall, and a meeting outside had to be organized, too. Among other things discussed by this able advocate of Democracy was the point urged by the opposition that Democratic success would injure the business interests of the country. Under this heading he said:

Since the first Monday of December, 1875, there has been a Democratic majority, and, as you Pennsylvanians know, a Democratic Speaker. [Applause.] From then until now a check upon legislation has been in Democratic hands and the power to originate appropriations has been vested in Democrats. Had ruin come yet? The Senator asked He had the figures in his hand, but he would not tire the audience with the details. He would only say that from 1875 to 1880 according to the figures of the Treasury—comparing these five years to the last—and, added Mr. Bayard, they will be the last (applause and cheering)—the last of Republican control—there has been saved to the people in the three Departments of War, Indian and Naval, within a few thousands of $62,000,000. [Applause.] The speaker stated that the lobby had disappeared and subsidy in all its shapes had been driven away, and all this despite the Republican Senate and Republican Executive who had no right to his place.

This caused cheers, after which Mr. Bayard went on to show that in 1878, according to the Republican prophets, the time of dire distress and corruption ought to have come, for then a Democratic majority was added to the Senate as well as to the House. One terrible result of this was that for the first time in their history the government bonds were able to be funded at 4 instead of at 5 per cent. [Laughter and applause.] If we are to be ruined at this rate we shall be very rich at the end of General Hancock's administration. [Applause and cheers.]

"I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion, and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstauces to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature. —Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

No. 1.
Reading For Honest Republicans.

PROOF THAT GARFIELD TOOK A $5000 BRIBE.

In The Pavement Swindle.

Members of Congress and some high officials who shouted loudest for a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, were discovered to be tainted with jobbery and with the sale of offices before a year had elapsed after the firing on Fort Sumter. They illustrated literally Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism. It became necessary to make this venality a penal offense, and Congress passed the following act on July 16, 1862, recited in the revised statutes:

"SECTION 1,781. Every member of Congress, or any officer or agent of the government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, from any person for procuring or aiding to procure any contract, office, or place from the government or any department thereof, or from any officer of the United States for any person whatever, * * * and every member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever after his election as such member, for his attention to, service, action, vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or by law or under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars."

Under this statute General Garfield was guilty of a misdemeanor, in "procuring or aiding to procure" the contract for the De Golyer pavement, for which he received a bribe of $5,000. Congress had created a territorial government for the District of Columbia, and the Board of Public Works, of which Boss Shepherd was Vice President and the master spirit, were public officers, appointed by the President.

Now, mark the connections and the dates and the facts of this foul transaction. George A. Chittenden was the agent of De Golyer & McClellan for procuring contracts to lay their wood pavement in the eastern cities. He was to receive one third of the profits for his agency. He went to Washington, when the comprehensive plan of public plunder was devised by Boss Shepherd and his confederates. Henry D. Cooke was then Governor of the District.

Chittenden soon found out that Richard C. Parsons, then Marshal of the Supreme Court, who had converted his office into a den of jobbery, was the next friend of Henry D. Cooke, both being Ohio men. He also discovered that Parsons was intimately allied with Garfield, Chairman of the appropriations, whom, of all other men, he wanted to reach. Therefore he invited Parsons to Washington in April, 1872, and soon made a bargain with him for $5,000 cash down and $10,000 contingent upon securing a contract for 200,000 yards of wood pavement at $3.50 yer yard, the full cost of which, laid down, was $1 40 per yard, as proven by the manager of De Golyer & McClellan's contracts.

After Chittenden entered upon this large business, he informed De Golyer & McClellan that he required a round hundred thousand dollars. When ask by McClellan what he wanted with this large sum he said "he wanted to pay his expenses and part of the National debt." the real object was to buy his way through and he succeeded.

On the 31st of May, 1872, Chittenden wrote to his principals as follows:

"The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday's, last night's and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day not less than one hundred thousand [yards] more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory. * * * I can hardly realize that we have General Garfield with us. It is rare and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come through him."

This letter was written with no expectation that it would ever come to light. It was the confidential report of a trusted agent, himself largely interested in the success of his employment. It bears the marks of truth, and of the fullest candor in every word.

On the 19th of September, 1874, when General Garfield was defending himself at Warren, Ohio, in answer to this charge of bribery, he made the subjoined averment:

"He (Parsons) proceeded with the case until the 8th of June (1872), when for the first time I heard anything about it. This was two days before the adjournment of Congress."

Thus, according to Garfield's story, he began what he calls his "laborious task," after the adjournment on the 10th of June. He says: "I worked at it as faithfully as anything I ever worked at," and there were "forty patents" to examine, and two in the DeGolyer case itself. This was hard work for a job that had already been determined." Now, the following notice was served by the Board of Public Works only eleven days after the adjournment of Congress:

"WASHINGTON, June 21, 1872.—*De Golyer & M'Clellan*—GENTLEMEN: The Board have this day awarded you a contract to lay 150,000 yards of wood pavement, of patent known as DeGolyer No. 2, to be treated by the Samuels process, on such streets as may be designated, the whole to be completed within five months from date.

"An additional amount of 50,000 square yards will be awarded you as soon as the Board *are reimbursed by the general Government on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds*, or you will be allowed to lay it this season *if you will wait until an appropriation is made for this purpose*, at $3 50 per yard."

It is thus seen that 50,000 yards of this contract was made dependent upon money to be obtained from Congress "on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds." There is where Garfield came in, and Chittenden knew what he was about, and so did Ross Shepherd when he said, "Garfield carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation."

The contract was awarded to De Golyer on the 21st of June, and Garfield got his check for $5,000 on the 12th of July, 1872, about three weeks after. When considered in the light of Chittenden's letter of the 31st of May, this coincident is remarkable, and it is made more so by subsequent events.

On the 16th of December following, soon after Congress met, General Garfield reported the Deficiency bill, with this clause.

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior [Delano, a ring man,] to pay the expenditures made by the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia for paving roadway and curbing and paving sidewalks, grading, sewerage and other improvements upon and adjoining the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, $1,241,923 92."

Here is the direct proof that the conditional part of the contract for 50,000 yards, dependant upon what Boss Shepherd called "reimbursement on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds," was carried out by Garfield. He reported this million and a quarter without warrant of law or pretence of authority of any kind. And in addition to that he made Babcock's certificate of fraudulent measurements the "only voucher" on which the money could be drawn.

In a few weeks after this appropriation was driven through with the party lash, he added $2,109,323 more to the ring plunder right in the teeth of a proviso to the Deficiency bill, prohibiting the Board of Public Works from contracting or incurring further liabilities on behalf of the United States, beyond the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress."

Who will say that Garfield did not earn that five thousand dollar bribe? Who will charge him with being unfaithful to his ring employers? And who will deny that he is amenable to the penalties of imprisonment and fine, under the act of July 16, 1862?

No. 2.
Republican Voters.

THE DE GOLYER JOB.

The Facts as Established by the Chicago Courts.

The style of the case is George R. Chittenden agent, Robert McClellan et al., No. 12, 183, Circuit Court, Cook county, Illinois.

On the 19th day of June, 1874, Emory A. Storrs filed a declaration in writing in said court, asking for $100,000 against De Golyer & Co., as Chittenden's share of the profits arising out of the contract which De Golyer & Co., had with the Board of Public Works of the city of Washington. De Golyer & Co. employed ex-Senator Doolittle as their attorney. Doolittle filed an answer in the case, setting up as a defence: 1st. That the contract was void upon its face; 2d. That the contract was void as against public policy, because of the $5,000 paid James A. Garfield, a member of Congress, for his influence as a Congressman in getting the Board of Public Works at Washington to give De Golyer & Co. the contract. On the 10th of June, 1875, an order was made by the court upon Storrs to reply or demur to the answer. Storrs demured; full hearing was had upon the demurrer, and the Judge (Farwell, a Republican), after a careful consideration of the case, overruled the demurrer. From this decision no appeal was taken, and Storrs did not reply to the answer. Judgment was entered up in favor of the defendants, and the case, as appears from the record, was finally dismissed on the 11th day of May, 1876, for want of prosecution.

This places Mr. Garfield in a court of record in the position of having received $5,000 as a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, for his influence in securing the De Golyer pavement contract job.

The declaration states that the profits to De Golyer & Co. were $400,000; that they got $3 50 per square yard for the pavement, and that it only cost them $1 50 per yard.

The answer positively avers that Garfield got the $5,000 for his influence as a member of Congress. The demurrer admits that fact. Judge Farwell held that that fact made the contract illegal and void.

Now, then, can Mr. Garfield escape the record in the case? His biography, which he is now superintending, may try to explain it away, but the facts remain the same.

No. 3.
READ.

THE MEN WHO FOUND GARFIELD GUILTY OF FALSE SWEARING.

The committee, 3 republicans and two democrats, was UNANIMOUS in their Report, pronouncing Garfield guilty. The names of the committee are,

LUKE P. POLAND, leading republican and senator of Vermont.

GEN. N. P. BANKS, leading republican of Massachusetts.

GEN. G. B. M'CRARY, Grant's Sec'y of War, and leading republican of Iowa.

WM. E. NIBLACK, distinguished democrat, of Indiana, and WM. E. MERRICK, a distinguished Maryland democrat.

These five distinguished men investigated the great Credit Mobilier swindle. Before them Garfield swore he had no stock and no profits from it. They heard other evidence and found he had stock and profits—hence is guilty of perjury.

Read below from the official report, which can be seen in the REPORTER office.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobiller stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

How can any professed christian vote for Garfield in the face of this perjury?

NO. 4.
GARFIELD, TRUE TO HIS NATURE.

VOTES TO SHIELD RASCALS.

From the Official Record.

ON THE SIDE OF THE SWINDLES.

It is well known that about 1872 and 1873 charges were freely made that there had been great defalcation if not actual robbery in connection with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. On Dec. 12, 1873, a communication signed by the Secretary of War was laid before the House of Representatives calling attention to these defalcations and implicating Gen. O. O. Howard and others in them. Mr. Wood offered a resolution in the House, "That the letter of the Secretary of War with accompanying reports of the Adjurant-General and Inspector General Shriver, relating to the defalcation of Brigadier General O. O. Howard, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs with instructions to report a resolution providing for the trial by military court-martial of any officers of the army implicated thereby."

This resolution created a stir among the republicans, and a motion was made to strike out the instructions. It was carried, and Gen. Garfield is recorded as voting in the affirmative, and thus added to prevent an immediate investigation of this swindle upon the colored people. [See Congressional Record, part 1, 43d Congress, 1st session, pages 169 and 170.]

GEN. GARFIELD AND MINISTER SEWARD.

It was no doubt a very natural thing that Gen Garfield should defend the conduct of George F. Seward, United States Minister to China, and should have been foremost in opposing the report of the majority of the Committee on Expenditures of the State department, which had recommended his arrest because he had presumptuously refused to obey a supposna duces tecum, and produce the books of the United States Consulate at Shanghai. After a good deal of discussion in the closing days of the Forty-Fifth Congress the minority of the committee who had charge of the subject, offered a minority resolution that the Speaker should not issue his warrant for the arrest of Seward. The whole purpose was to prevent an investigation of the charges against Seward, although from the evidence that had been already adduced no one could have had much doubt of his guilt.

Gen. Garfield is recorded as among those voting in favor of the minority resolutions, and he also assisted in filibustering. This was on Tuesday, February 27, 1879. [See Congressional Record, part 3 45th Congress, 3d session, pages 2015 and 2016.] The order of arrest was adopted however, in spite of the filibustering.

As it was late in the session and there was not much prospect of getting a report from the Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Springer the next day presented a resolution of impeachment against Seward. Mr. Garfield is again found voting in the negative. [Ibid, page 2274.]

GARFIELD HELPS TO SHIELD ROBESON.

On March 1, 1878, Mr. Whitehorn, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved to suspend the rules so as to fix Monday, March 3, for the consideration of the resolution agreed upon by the Committee of Naval Affairs concuring Robeson. The motion was defeated because the necessary two-thirds were lacking. Gen. Garfield is recorded in the negative. [Record, part 3, 3d session 45th Congress, page 2256.]

GARFIELD'S CONNECTION WITH THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD JOB.

One of the most notorious jobs of the period of 1870-71, was a bill to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage and for other purposes. Bills for that purpose were introduced almost simultaneously in the Senate and House. The Senate passed its bill first, and when it was sent over to the House, it was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, whence it was reported back by Mr. Wheeler, May 5, 1870, and he wanted action on it without allowing but an hour or two for discussion. The bill greatly enlarged the grant of land to the company. Mr. Randall inquired how many acres were granted by the act, but he failed to get a satisfactory answer. The object of the bill was threefold: First, to get the Government's endorsement of its bonds to make them more acceptable to foreign capitalists: second, to change the route of its main line so it could build by the way of the Columbia river, and third, the company wanted made good to them all the lands originally granted, no matter whether they had been occupied by settlers or not. It was admitted that more land would be required by reason of the proposed lengthening of the route. Although the bill was of the utmost importance, and although its effect would be to operate disastrously upon the interests of scores of settlers, the friends of the measure insisted upon cutting off debate. Its opponents resorted to fillibustering, and the result was that they finally succeeded in forcing an adjournment. Gen. Garfield's name is among those not voting on the first day. The object of fillibustering was in part to get time for discussion, but mainly to compel those having the measure in charge to admit an amendment which would secure the rights of actual settlers.

The bill came up again on May 10th, and Mr. Farnsworth appealed for an opportunity to offer amendments. He said:

'There are two amendments which gentlemen of this House desire to have voted on; one is reserving to Congress the right to fix the tariff of rates for freight and fare upon this road, and the other to confirm the sales of land in limited quantities to actual settlers. With the right to vote on these two amendments with a brief discussion of this joint resolution which grants over 50,000,000 of acres of land to this corporation, and it may be from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 of acres from the phraseology used:

The bill was reported back on May 25, and Mr. Wheeler again proposed to limit debate to two hours, Speeches were made against the bill by Mr. Hawley of Illinois, Mr. Cox, Mr. Sargent and others who denounced the bill in the most bitter terms as a fraud. The previous question was then seconded and the main question ordered. Mr. Hawley then offered a proviso, "That the privileges herein granted are on the following conditions, namely: all the lands herein or heretofore granted to said railroad company shall be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than 160 acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre; and provided further, that no mortgage that may be given by said railroad company shall operate to prevent the sale to actual settlers only, upon the terms and conditions herein provided and all the lands herein and heretofore granted by the United States to said railroad company and in violation of this condition shall work a forfeiture of all lands herein or heretofore granted by the United States to said railroad company."

This was rejected, Mr. Garfield voting in the negative.

Mr. Sargent also offered an amendment to secue the rights of actual settlers, and Garfield voted against that also. [See Journal of House of Representatives, 41st Congress, 2d session, pages 841 and 842.]

An amendment "that nothing in the act should be construed as a garantee of the United States of the bonds issued by said company or its agents, or of any bonds authorized or permitted by the act," was also rejected, Garfield again voting no. [Ibid, page 846.]

In fact all amendments that tended in the least to take away a practice of the immense power of the Northern Pacific corporation, were rejected. Among the amendments was one requiring annual reports to be made by the company to the Secretary of the Interior of the condition of the road. Mr. Garfield voted against this also.

The bill was finally passed without amendment. Mr. Garfield voting for it.

The Northern Pacific railroad lobby was on the floor of the House every day that the bill was under consideration. Attention was repeatedly called to the fact in debate. It was a vital matter with them that the bill should pass, and for this reason: A company had been formed known as the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, in which all the principal ground floor stockholders of the Northern Pacific were interested, This company was selecting all the valuable town sites along the line of the road and acquiring title not only to the lands granted to the railroad company, but with an army of hired squatters was fraudulently preempting the even numbered sections which were granted to the railroad company near to the town sites which they were locating. Thus the men interested in this huge job were requiring not only all the lands granted to the company, but were gobbling up those reserved to settlers, and by the bill which Garfield helped to have passed for them they were to have made good to the railroad company those which they were stealing with their army of hired squatters.

To Workingmen.

We ask every workingman to read the infamous letter of Garfield in favor of purchasing cheap Chinese labor for this country. By this Garfield plan of cheap Chinese labor the American workingman will be driven from our factories and shops, and from the day's labor unless he can come down to work for 15 to 20 cents per day. Garfield's letter is like his votes in congress, in favor of Chinese to flood the United States. Ponder over the letter—it is in another colum of the REPORTER. Workingmen, be true to yourselves, your wives and little ones, by voting for Hancock.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 5

—Election, next Tuesday, 2nd. And don't you forget it.

The common people do not want a shark of a lawyer in congress like Clearfield Murray, who watches for unfortunate men's paper, then bounces them like a spider does a fly. Such are some of the doings of lawyer Murray in Clearfield. This is not the character of A. G. Curtin. Will you vote for the land shark Murray or the benevolent Curtin, the friend of the laboring classes?

—Vote for Heinle for district attorney, he is a self-made young man. Of industrious habits, honest and bears an unspotted reputation.

Laboring men, remember, that with Jno. P. Harris in the legislature you will have a member who is against you on the store order bill. Gephart and Murray are sound and with you on that.

THE REASON WHY.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood, Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milkey, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power.

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A NEW STOCK
FOR
Fall and Winter
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WM. WOLF'S,
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Now is the Time
FOR BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS,
READY-MADE SUITS,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

A Cordial invitation is extended to the Public generally to call and examine the Stock and prices, as they cannot be beat anywhere.

WHAT TO WEAR!

We have catalogued below a very few of
THE POPULAR STYLES IN DRESS GOODS,
Taken at random from our immense stock of AUTUMN DRESS TEXTURES. Extreme styles have been purposely omitted.

In the
NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
We show the
MOUCHOIR OR HANDKERCHIEF GOODS,
In All-Wool, Wool and Silk, Tricot, Fouls and Cashmere.
At all prices.
TRICOTS AND SHOODES,
With fancy satin borders.
PLAIDS,
In Tricot, Cashmar, Momie and Basket Weaves.
In the
LOWER PRICED PLAIDS
We have a superb assortment
ENGLISH,
GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC.
At 20, 25, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Comprising some really beautiful styles, and including some genuine bargains.
IN LADIES' DRESS CLOTHS
We show a vast variety of
FOULES, CASHMERE DE LINDE AND CASIMIR,
In Foreign Goods, and
5-4 AND 6-4 FLANNEL CLOTHS
Of domestic make.
Made expressly for our own counters.
SOLID COLOR FRENCH FABRICS
We show
MANY NEW THINGS
IN ARMURES,
IN TRICOTS,
IN MOMIES,
IN FACONNES,
IN CHEVRONS,
IN BIARRITZ.
IN POWDER CLOTHS,
IN CORDETTES,
IN RAYURES,
IN GRANITE CLOTHS,
AND CHOPPED CHECKS,
Each in fourteen colors, comprising all the newest shades of Bronze, Olive, Prune, Grenat, Saphir, &c,
In the
CASHMERE AND MERINO DEPARTMENT.
We show
32-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....45 cts.
34-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....60 cts.
36-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....50 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....65 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....75 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....87½ cts.
46-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS
At.....$1 00.
We believe that the above will be found to be the best assortment of colorings ever shown in Philadelphia, and at the lowest prices for similar qualities.

We show
LUPIN'S COLORED MERINOS,
(Choice Shades),
At 50, 62½ and 75 cents
and
44-INCH SHOODAHS
(Excellent values),
At 62, 75 cts., and $1.00.
IN
MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS.
We made very large and desirable contracts with manufacturers, and have many things that cannot be found elsewhere in the United States.
We have
200 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH, at 62½ cts;
44 inches Wide and Excellent Value.
100 Pieces
POWDER CLOTHS at 75 cts.
44 inches Wide and Choice Colorings.
200 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH at 50 cts.
34 inches Wide, Splendid Weight.
300 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH at 31 cts.
22 inches Wide, Worth 37½ cts.
100 Pieces
WOOL FACE CASHMERE at 37½ cts.
36 inches Wide, Good Value.
50 Pieces
GRANITE CLOTHS at 37½ cts.
34 inches Wide, Very Cheap.
50 Pieces
BROCADES at 31 cts.
34 inches Wide, Worth 37½ cts.
200 Pieces
BROCADES at 25 cts.
23 inches Wide, Choice Designs.
100 Pieces
ALPINE TRICOTS at 31 cts.
23 inches Wide, Very Stylish.
100 Pieces
PINORETTA MOMIES at 25 cts.
23 inches Wide, New and Choice Styles.
200 Pieces
MOMIES AND ARMURES at 20 cts.
22 inches Wide, Elegant New Designs.
200 Pieces
ALL-WOOL DRESS CLOTHS at 25 cts.
23inches Wide, in Blue, Green, Brown, Grey and Plum Colors.
We have several lots of goods bought from manufacturers and importers at off prices, to close which, and to stimulate trade this early in the season, we shall make the following special prices: We name
200 Pieces
GERMAN FRANCIES at 20 cts.
Never before sold less than 31 cts.
200 Pieces
GERMAN FANCIES at 25 cts.
Cost to import 31 cts.
50 Pieces
6-4 ARMURES at 62½ cts;
(All Wool)
In black and colors, cost 85 cts. to mfg.
25 Pieces.
6-4 CHEVRONS at 62½ cts.
(All Wool)
Would be cheap at 87½ cts.

Should you desire to examine any of the above and cannot spare the time necessary for a visit to Philadelphia, we shall be pleased to send you samples and fill your orders through our
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10,000 BUSHELS CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.
10,000 BUSHELS OATS.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.
Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.
I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of
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GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

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Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Sta es, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.
Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.
Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.
S. & A. LOEB,
Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.
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The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.
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Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
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DR. J. W. R

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Oct. 28, 80.

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Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	8.50	1.00	6.00

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—FOR SALE. A new bob-sled, made of the best material and workmanship, will be sold cheap and guaranteed.
J. W. REIFSNYDER,
oct21 3t. Millheim, Pa.

—Democrats, Rally to the great daylight Mass meeting at Bellefonte on Friday. Go in wagons, on foot, on horseback. Bring your wives, your daughters, your sons and your sweethearts.

—Read Lyon & Co's advertisement—they do just what they say.

—Democrats, remember the election next Tuesday, 2nd.

—Rev. J. Benson Akers is at present on a visit to his mother in Fulton Co. He will return on Friday.

—One thing necessary, above all others is to have good and wholesome groceries for your table—at Sechlers is the place to get them always.

—Next week will be Salt River week for some body. Democrats do your duty all, and you'll have the satisfaction of seeing the rads go, in 329 boats. The skies are bright. Let old Centre show she has gratitude for Hancock, who drove the invader from our state.

—Meet and organize to go to Bellefonte on Friday. Form your delegations at once and report to chairman Spangler. Each township is expected to send a full delegation.

—Call and see Wolf's new goods—the largest and best assortment in the valley without exception. A full line of everything—dry goods, dress goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, &c. Bargains such as leave you no excuse for going elsewhere.

—Potter township has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens, in the death of Mr. David Gilliland, which occurred on last Thursday 21. His age was about 71 years.

—We had cold weather beginning of this week.

—The Philadelphia Branch still keeps selling the cheapest clothing in the state. It is the only house in this county that sells clothing manufactured by its own proprietors. They offer the best bargains ever known in this part the state.

—The Hancock basket pic-nic, appointed for Friday of this week, on Nittany mountain, has been re-called on account of the democratic mass meeting on same day at Bellefonte.

—Bellefonte expects to listen to the music of Eighteen Bands at its Grand Rally on Friday.

—That nice and cheap overcoat that you saw a gentleman wear the other day was bought at Lyon & Co's.

—Our mountains now present a beautiful sight; the leaves having turned to different colors, makes our forests look like one vast flower garden, and viewed from a distance the sight is charming beyond description.

—The Third Quarterly meeting for Penns Valley Circuit will be held in the M. E. church at Centre Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 30, 31, 1880. Quarterly Conference on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Services on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock p. m. The usual quarterly meeting services on Sunday. Rev. B. B. Elsey of Milesburg, is expected to preach on Sunday morning and evening as Rev. S. C. Swallow will not be present. All are cordially invited.

—Ho, see here! headquarters for shirts hats, ties, gloves, boots, shoes and underwear, at the Beehive. You can't vote unless you get your outfit at the Beehive.

—If Jno. P. Harris should manage to get to the legislature and get the National banks exempted from paying their tax, the people would have about $1000 more to make up every year in taxes for it—that's all.

Vote for Harris if you like that.

—Ladies go to Lyon & Co.'for the best assortment of dress goods.

—The democrats of the Loop set some of the republicans of Potters bank an example of good behavior. At the democratic meeting republicans attempted disturbances and yelled obscene language at the democratic crowd. At the Loop republican meeting the democrats, 5 to 1 republican, sat with respectful silence, and listened to silly twaddle about rebel claims and business ruin, if the hero of Gettysburg got into the presidency. The manners of the south precinct democrats are as much above republican manners, as Hancock is above Garfield in purity of character.

—Madisonburg club, 100 strong, under Marshal S. H. Foust, will attend the meeting at Bellefonte.

—Roll in to Lewins now, at the Phila. Branch if you wish a nice cheap suit. Lewins will positively undersell anybody in creation, because they manufacture their own goods. All clothing warranted as represented.

—The democracy of Potter's Mills had a good meeting on last Friday night. The Tussy band and a delegation of the club on horseback with torches marched thro' the town, with John K. Runkle and D. C Young as marshals. The the meeting was called to order in the school house by W. W. Spangler. Wm. W. Royer was chosen president. Dr. Weaver and J. K. Runkle, vice presidents, and W. W. Spangler secty. The meeting was addressed by Fred'k Kurtz and J. L. Spangler, who discussed the issues fairly and candidly, fortified with facts from the documents, and in a manner to set republicans to thinking. A few republicans attempted disturbances, which were no doubt discountenanced by the better portion of republicans.

—Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 21oct 2t.

Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. oct. 21 4t

Millheim had a democratic mass meeting on Wednesday.

—A fine lot of Hosiery is displayed at Dinges' new store, and marked so low as to astonish one.

Workingmen, Garfield's policy of flooding America with cheap Chinese labor—the curse of California—would starve your families. Read Garfield's infamous letter.

GRAND
DEMOCRATIC RALLY.
—AT—
CENTRE HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.

HON. J. W. PARKER, C. T. ALEXANDER, and others will speak.

Let there be a GOOD TURNOUT!

—The silliest, wishy-washy affairs in this valley are the Garfield meetings, with slim attendance, and nonsensical gab about paying rebel claims, by little law striplings who don't know the A B C of our politics yet.

—Major Simon Harper at Centre Hall is forming a troop to attend the Mass meeting at Bellefonte on Friday. All Hancock Troopers aught to report to him at once. This will be the largest troop ever assembled in Penns Valley.

—A good sugar cured ham, the best dry beef in the world, pure tea, coffee and syrup, choice confectioneries, all kinds of canned and dried fruits will constantly be found at Sechler's grocery, which is headquarters.

—Go to hear Gen'l A. L. Pearson at Bellefonte on Friday.

—What is the use of going to Bellefonte and buying goods when you can get the same articles from our home merchants just as cheap, and not have the trouble and expenses. Now we know that if you call at Dinges' and see their large, new stock you will be convinced that you can do better by purchasing your goods at home. They keep a general stock, and good quality.

—Mr. Samuel Smith of near Centre Hall raised 26 bushels of clean cloverseed from four acres of ground. This is a yield that is hard to beat.

—Get your boots and shoes of Powers & Son and your sure of the best *understanding* in the state. They keep a stock they are proud to show even to people who do not wish to buy; while those who buy find the best goods and best bargains in the county.

—Special trains from Philipsburg, Tyrone, Lock Haven and Williamsport are promised for the big meeting on Friday.

—Pennsvalley farmers wanting superior stock read the advertisement of Mr. M'Farlane who will offer some at public sale here. This stock can be relied upon pure and that there is no misrepresentation about it.

—We dropped in at Dinges' new store the other day and were surprised to see the large stock of goods on hand. We would advise the people to give Cleve a call if they wish to purchase anything.

—The Philad. Branch, under the management of Lewins, is about to be stocked with men's and boys' suits, manufactured by their own house. One price, and all goods marked.

—Tusseyville club with band and banners will go to Bellefonte.

—Election, next Tuesday, 2nd. And don't you forget it.

—Senator Wallace at Bellefonte on Friday.

—The hurrah for Hancock and for Garfield is subsiding. All men are hurrahing for the great stock of new clothing just to be received at the Philad. Branch, where Lewins and Sternberg will offer suits cheaper by 25 per cent. than any in the county.

—Bellefonte expects 12,000 people on Friday. Let Penns Valley do her full share.

—Hon. Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, one of the best talkers in the State, will be positively at Bellefonte on Friday.

—We visited the ore banks on the Barney Wagner farm, about 3 miles of Centre Hall, opened by Gen. Gregg, a few weeks ago. We were surprised at the prospect. The ore, which is brown hematite, crops out all through the hills and gullies, of several acres in piece of woodland near Sinking Creek. One opening showed a face of 23 feet, another of 13 feet, with several smaller openings with the same prospect. The material thrown out, Gen. Gregg informs us, will assay 65 per cent, or 50 per cent in the furnace. There is no doubt of the General's having struck one of the richest ore beds in this section of the state. We saw hundreds of tons of boulders piled in the field some weighing nearly half a ton, of the pipe ore, which will yield as above mentioned, while the openings left in the banks have the most promising indications. Wherever a pick has been struck on the lease, ore has been found.

Mr. Gregg will make the necessary arrangements for washing at once, and begin the shipment of ore.

—Keep warm, save your health, and save doctor bills, by getting comfortable clothing at the Philad. Branch. The poorest can be warmly clad by getting cheap suits of Lewins. Take good advice, and see the Philad. Branch before getting clothing elsewhere.

—Major W. F. Reynolds will act as chief Marshal of the grand parade at Bellefonte on Friday.

—Election, next Tuesday, 2nd. And don't you forget it.

—Dry-goods of all kinds, ready-made clothing, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, queens and glassware, confectionery—all to be had at bottom prices at C. Dinges. Give him a call.

Murray's sharp practices as a lawyer in Clearfield has made him hosts of enemies among the people of that county. How could people have love for a man who only watches for their paper that he may push it, and gobble their property at a sacrifice.

Vote for A. G. Curtin, and put your stamp upon such meanness.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that Mr. Lauth, proprietor of the Howard Iron Works, heretofore a Radical, has declared for Hancock and Curtin. Business men have the fullest reliance upon Hancock.

JOINT STOCK SALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

At Centre Hall, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the following persons:

James McFarlane, 14 head, including 1 thoroughbred bull, J. H. McFarlane, 2 cows, James Close, 3 head, including 1 thoroughbred bull, O. P. Smith, 1 thoroughbred bull, G. C. Rice, 1 calf, J. B. Smith, 1 heifer.

About one-half of the above offering will consist of High-Grade Cows that were bought in Kentucky, by Maj. W. R. McFarlane, from the best breeders in the State. The balance are High-Grade and Half-Breed Calves. These cattle are of excellent individual merit, and as breeders are unsurpassed by any in the State. They are not pampered or over-fed to injure their breeding qualities.

Three of the above Bulls are Thoroughbreds, and two of them are recorded in the American Herd Book, Vol. XVIII. The other will be recorded in said book as soon as it is issued.

In this sale the farmers of Centre county have an opportunity of improving their stock with the best breeders in the country, without a single exception. When the above stock is seen it cannot help being appreciated and admired by every one who desires to improve his stock.

Sale positive, rain or shine, and to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. TERMS—CASH, or approved endorsed note at 6 months. 6 per cent. discount for cash
OWNERS.

Also, at the same time and place, an extra lot of YOUNG BERKSHIRE PIGS, 2 and 3 months old, bred from stock purchased of T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa. JAS. M'FARLANE.

Great Commotion
AT
FARMER'S STORE.

Fiedler & Runkle, in Haines twp., are about receiving their

NEW GOODS,

a full line of Dry-goods, dress-goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, hardware, queensware, and any thing you want to fit out yourself or table.

Go and see.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLICSALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, in Potter twp., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1880,

the valuable Grist Mill, known as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 ACRES, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Troaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two-story log and frame DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT, and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHERINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
sept 16. Administrators.

GARFIELD AT THE THROAT OF THE WORKINGMAN!

HIS INFAMOUS LETTER ADVOCATING AN EXTENDED CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

HE DECLARES HIMSELF ADVERSE TO THE LABORING MAN'S INTEREST,

AND IN FAVOR OF THE EMPLOYERS UNION.

ADVISING THEM TO EMPLOY THE CHEAPEST LABOR POSSIBLE.

An Authentic Letter in Garfield's Handwriting, Denial of Which is Worse Than Useless.

New York, October 20.—The following was published in the *Truth* this morning. The letter is authentic. It is in General Garfield's handwriting. A denial is worse than useless. It should have the widest circulation among all classes, as it unmasks the Republican hollowness and hypocrisy on the labor question through their chief.

WM. H. BARNUM.

[PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employes is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are obrogated by the action of the general Government. And I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor. Very truly yours,

Signed] J. A. GARFIELD.

To H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn Mass.

The original letter, of which the foregoing is a true copy, is in the *Truth's* possession. It was mailed at Washington by the Republican candidate for President to Henry L Morey, a prominent member of the Employers' Union at Lynn, Mass. At his death, which recently occurred, it was found among his effects. The envelope enclosing it, the original of which is also in the *Truth's* possession, is marked "personal" as carefully as the letter itself is marked "personal" and "confidential."

MR. RHONE DECLINES.

J. V. Thomas, Chairman &c., of the Greenback National Labor Party of Centre Co.

DEAR SIR:—I notice by the recent issue of the Bellefonte *Republican* that the Greenback National Labor Party in convention assembled, placed me in nomination for the office of Representatives:

Allow me here to say that I duly appreciate the partiality of the convention and esteem it a compliment. I regard the National Labor movement as the spontaneous uprising of the great labor interests of the country. Misguided legislation and and the aggression of capital have so crippled and outraged the dearest and best interests of the great labor element—the source of the wealth of our land—that something must be done for their relief. My whole heart is in sympathy with the men who clear our forests, who till our soil, who scoop out our canals and build our land with iron rails, and the day is rapidly approaching when their just demands must be granted both by State and National legislation.

But the nomination coming so late—after the great parties have drawn their lines and set their stakes—without the influence of the press and the dazzle and glitter of wealth, I cannot see that the great object in view can be furthered by the use of my name in connection with the office of representative. Indeed, I believe it would be utterly futile to attempt, at this late hour, such a movement. Besides coming utterly unexpected, in the midst of a great press of other work which is justly entitled to a large share of my time and attention. I must beg you to accept my declination of the profered honor. I cannot consistently allow my name to be used for the reasons above indicated. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Yours,
LEONARD ENOSM.

THE "GARFIELD" LETTER.

[*N. Y. Herald, Independent.*]

On Tuesday morning a democratic journal in this city published a letter purporting to have been written last January by General Garfield to a citizen in Massachusetts, on the question of Chinese labor. The letter was in this form:—

[Personal and Confidential.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand.

I take it that the question of employes is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest.

We have a treaty with the Chinese government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

H. L. MOREY, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass.

On Wednesday evening Mr. A. S. Hewitt, a gentleman of character, a personal friend of General Garfield, with whom he had served in Congress, said in a speech in this city concerning this letter:—

Some people may incline to pronounce it a forgery. I have seen it. I have compared it with his letters in my possession, and I have no doubt it is genuine. If it be a forgery, it is the work of a consummate artist; but if I thought, after examination, there was the slightest doubt of its authenticity, I should not refer to it.

Mr. Hewitt is a democrat; he is a strong partisan; but he is a gentleman, and while of course his opinion is not final on a question of handwriting what he said has a certain weight.

On receiving a report of Mr. Hewitt's speech the *Herald* on Wednesday evening telegraphed General Garfield at Mentor, stating what Mr. Hewitt had so positively asserted; adding that he (General Garfield) would probably think it advisable to deny over his own name the authorship of the letter, offering, if he had not seen the letter, to telegraph to him at once, and opening the *Herald's* columns to him for a denial. To this despatch we have up to this present writing received no reply. There has appeared in the Associated Press despatches a very brief report, unauthenticated in any way, that General Garfield had declared the letter a stupid forgery. From republican sources in Boston came yesterday the further assertion that no such man as "H. L. Morey" has lived in Lynn since 1873, to which the democrats reply that he lived outside of Lynn, which may be; and that they are ready to prove his existence if General Garfield denies writing the letter.

We have waited some days to see if General Garfield would make such a denial of the authorship of this letter as we are convinced he ought to make it if he did not write it.

But it is a mistake in General Garfield to hesitate about a frank and explicit denial in his own name if he did not write the letter. Some of the sentiments in it are atrocious and indefensible. If he entertained them last January, or at any time, he is not fit to be President, or Senator or to hold any public office whatever. If he did not entertain them and did not write the letter, he ought to say so, not at second or third hand, but over his own name. Even if he were not a candidate for the Presidency he should repudiate at once the sentiments imputed to him, and no notion of sham dignity ought to bar his way. * * * * * * * *

That is simply a defence of the coolie system, or of a new slave system. The "great manufacturing interests" are, according to this statement, to have the special privilege of "conserving" themselves by importing Chinese, and to introduce here a new form of servile labor, under the guise of immigration. * * * *

The republican organs are evidently dismayed at his silence.

COLONIZING FLORIDA.

Negroes Sent There by the Steamer Load—Detection of the Conspiracy.

Chairman William H. Barnum, of the democratic national committee, issued yesterday the following address:

To the Public:

When this campaign opened the national democratic committee contracted with the American Union and the Western Union telegraph companies for special rates for their business, and arranged with said companies that all telegrams sent or received by the committee should be returned at the end of each week to the cashier of the committee as vouchers for the bills rendered.

Telegrams so sent or received by our committee have been returned under this arrangement weekly and paid for according to the contract. On Wednesday morning, October 20, the Western Union telegraph company returned to the committee vouchers, as usual, for the second week in October. Upon their being examined by our cashier to verify the amount the following telegrams were found in the package so sent us as vouchers, evidently being a mistake on the part of the official having the same in charge at the office of the Western Union telegraph company.

The telegrams are written upon the Western Union blanks and are as follows:

RUSH!

October 12, 1880.—*Hon. Charles J. Noys, care H. Jenkins, jr., Jacksonville, Fla.:* I telegraphed yesterday. I will provide as requested. Two hundred each for Callender and yourself as compensation.

17 pd. MARSHALL JEWELL.

RUSH!

October 12, 1880.—*To F. W. Wicker, Collector, Key West, Fla.:* City of Dallas took 150, City of Texas 100, Colorado 100 for Key West. Men on dock instructed to say nothing about it.

26 pd. MARSHALL JEWELL.

The numerals 150, 100 and 100 in this last telegram mean so many men.

These telegrams, or rather the one addressed to F. W. Wicker, United States collector at the port of Key West, Fla., tell their own story. The sun had not gone down in the state of Indiana, where one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated on a free government and a free ballot were about to be consumated, when the chairman of the national republican committee and an official of the United States government were preparing to repeat in the state of Florida the infamy then about to be consumated in the state of Indiana.

The committee were advised previous to the receipt of those telegrams that the state of Florida was about to be overrun by the repeaters of our large cities. The telegrams of Mr. Jewell only confirm what the committee well knew to be a fact.

The above telegrams are in the possession of the committee; they are written in copying ink, have been copied in a letter press book, and bear the telegram receiver's checks and marks. And this committee defies any one to assert that they are not genuine. The telegrams are now being lithographed and will be given to the public in a day or two.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
Chairman Dem. Nat. Com.

New York, October 21, 1880.

The following dispatch was received by the national democratic committee yesterday:

Louisville, Ky., October 20.—*To Hon. W. H. Barnum:* Reported here that Indiana is flooded with counterfeit money by the republicans.

W. H. IRWIN.

Another Hancock Republican.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 18, 1880. Democrats here are very much rejoiced over a letter from Henry McCormick, a large iron manufacturer, in which he advocates the election of Hancock. If the tariff question has any bearing on the Presidential election he says that he infinitely prefers Hancock, born and bred amid mines and furnaces, to Garfield, a member of the Cobden Club. Mr. McCormick is connected with work employing nearly one thousand persons, and heretofore at Presidential elections he has voted with the republicans.

—Democrats, Greenbackers, Laboring men, do you want the principal officer of a National Bank, the agent of a corporation, to make laws for you? Don't you imagine that the laws he will vote for will bear lightly on corporations and heavily on the poor laboring man? Would he not be in favor of allowing the banks to charge all the interest they wanted to, and not make it criminal or penal? Would he not vote to remove a tax which he dodged, and tried to beat the State out of? Has he ever denied that he did attempt to cheat the State? Voters, honest men, tax-payers, do you want such a dishonest man to represent you? We say dishonest because we believe it is just as dishonest to cheat a State out of a tax justly due and payable, as it is to cheat a neighbor out of a debt justly due him. You honest tax-payer, think so too; but the First National Bank of Bellefonte and John. P. Harris, its cashier, do not. Is such a man fit to represent any constituency, much less the honest people of Centre county, in the Legislature? Is he fit to make laws? No! he must first learn to obey them.

REGISTERS NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county on Wednesday the 24th day of November, A. D., 1880, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The account of Jared Harper, administrator of &c, of Hannah Cronimiller, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. The final account of Joel Minick, executor of &c. of John Nicholas Bressler, late of Penn township, deceased.
3. The account of John Minnich, administrator of &c. of Sophia Minnich, late of Gregg township, deceased.
4. The account of James K. Leathers, guardian of Hannah M. and Sarah E. Cox, minor children of Joseph Cox, deceased.
5. The account of Thomas Hockman and R. J. Smith, administrators of &c. of Sarah Gramley, late of Penn township, deceased.
6. The account of Thomas Hosterman and George E. Zehner, executors of &c. of Abraham Reber, late of Miles township, deceased.
7. The final account of John Emerick, executor of &c. of Mary Emerick, late of Potter township, deceased.
8. The account of John Hoy, Jr., administrator of &c. of Wm. Long, late of Marion township, deceased.
9. The account of Isaac Mitchell, surviving executor of P. B. Wilson, late of borough of Bellefonte, deceased.
10. The account of P. B. Wilson, administrator of &c. of F. S. Wilson, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, as filed by Isaac Mitchell, surviving executor of P. B. Wilson, deceased.
11. The first and partial account of J. W. Snook and E. W. Snook, administrators of &c. of Levi Snook, late of Miles township, deceased.
12. The account of John S. Iddings and Jane Iddings, administrators of &c. of Wm. M. Iddings, late of Union township, deceased, as filed by John S. Iddings.
13. The account of Bulah Peters and Wm. P. Fisher, administrators of &c. of Lewis C. Peters, of Union township, deceased.
14. The first or partial account of John Irvin, Jr., and Margaret H. Wilson, executors of &c. of W. P. Wilson, late of Bellefonte, deceased.
15. The account of John A. Hunter, George W. Elder and Jacob Gray, administrators of &c. of Robert Elder, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
16. The account of James C. Boal and Catharine Durst, administrators *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*, of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by James C. Boal, acting administrator of Peter Durst, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of John G. Sankey and Jacob Bitner, executors of &c. of Joseph Bitner, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John G. Sankey, surviving executor of Joseph Bitner, deceased. W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.

BULLDOZING EMPLOYES.

TACTICS OF THE CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.

Grave Charges Made against the Managers.

Altoona, Pa., October 20.—The *Daily Sun* of this place contains a long story of the tactics adopted by the Cambria Iron Company, the great corporation that controls most of the manufacturing industries of this and Cambria counties, of which Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell is a controlling spirit, to induce the Democratic employes to forsake their party and vote for Garfield for President, Campbell for Congress and Boggs for Senator. The plan adopted, the *Sun* says, seems to be one of compulsion and coercion, coupled with the threat of loss of situation to each man who fails to obey the behest of the corporation. At Hollidaysburg, in the stores of the company, particularly do the men stand in awe of the superintendents and bosses, and they go so far, it is alleged, as to place in the men's provision baskets Republican documents relating to tariff and free trade, to which is attatched the injunction "Vote for Garfield or be discharged." In other instances the little daughters of the workingmen who visit the stores with orders are asked what the politics of their fathers are, and if they say that their fathers intend to vote for Hancock they are instructed to inform them that unless they vote for Garfield "there will not be much work for them with this company." Mr. Morrell's store in Hollidaysburg is the headquarters from whence those bulldozing orders emanate, and there are manufactured Republican transparancies, and Republican club uniforms are bought and issued, the clerks being instructed to see that every employe calls at this place and gets a uniform. Several men who have joined Democratic clubs have been forced to connect themselves with Republican organizations that they may keep their places which they are compelled to do in order to keep their families from starving. Workmen constantly have posters thrust under their noses, and they are at all times reminded that if they refuse to vote for Garfield their services will be dispensed with. The business has gone to such lengths that Democrats are refused money to purchase railway tickets to attend the demonstrations of their party, while such is not the case when Republicans apply. About a month ago the company lowered the wages of the men to one dollar per day, and as a "blind" argument at the same time reduced the price of flour to $1.40 per sack. Soon after the price of flour was advanced to $1.60 per sack, while the wages remained as at the reduction. The greatest indignation prevails at the action of the company as the facts come out. Recorder Greevy, the member of the Democratic State Central Committee here, is investigating the matter, and if there is sufficient evidence of intimidation and coercion proceedings will likely be instituted under the act of Congress and an example made of the men who violate the statutes.

Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives should use DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores. Oct. 21, 4t.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I John Spangler, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1880,

for the purpose of electing twenty-nine persons for electors, for President and Vice President.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney for the county of Centre.

One person for County Surveyor for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships in the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Springer (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct) at the public house of D. J. Moyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (Southern precinct), at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg (Northern precinct), at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg (Southern precinct), at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the school house in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. Musser.

For the borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. R. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house at Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, in the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person excepting the justice of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common Council of any city, of commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, and in the One Hundred and Fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff of Centre County.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18 '7

Beecher For Garfield And Free Trade.

Among several ministers of the Gospel, more or less eminent, who have taken the stump for Mr. Garfield, the most eminent in point of National reputation is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He like Garfield is a member of the British Free Trade Cobden Club. At a Republican meeting in New York last week, Mr. Beecher emphatically declared himself a Republican and very desirous that Mr. Garfield should be elected; and then, said Mr. Beecher:

I am a free trader—(hisses)—and I am also a free speaker (applause). I believe that the philosophy of the future is free trade. I believe that nations should adjust themselves to it just as fast as they can and believe that as in this Nation forty different States have no tariff the time is coming when the nations of the earth will be in such accord that free trade will prevail in all of them.

Carl Schurz, another Free Trader is doing his best to elect Garfield, as are such Free Trade Republicans papers as the New York *Post*, the *Nation*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Chicago *Tribune* and many others.

HANCOCK AND LONGSTREET.

The Republican organs, Republican conspirators, Republican orators, and the whole gang of Republican leaders, shout for Longstreet and denounce Hancock. Hancock and Longstreet were distinguished in the war of the rebellion. It may be of service to note some of the most distinguished battles these generals were engaged in.

Hancock's Battles	*Longstreet's Battles.*
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,
Frazier's Farm,	Frazier's Farm,
South Mountain,	South Mountain,
Antietam,	Antietam,
Fredericksburg,	Fredericksburg,
Chancellorsville,	Chancellorsville,
Gettysburg,	Gettysburg,
Wilderness,	Wilderness,
Cold Harbor,	Cold Harbor,
Petersburg.	Petersburg.

It will be seen where these generals met and where they fought. On the ten battlefields named above, Hancock and Longstreet met face to face with their opposing legions—Hancock beneath the stars and stripes, Longstreet with the stars and bars floating above him; and now Republican conspirators ask soldiers to strike down Hancock while they shout for the elevation of Longstreet.—How does it strike you, boys in blue?

DIED.

At Harrisburg, Oct, 14, 1880, Jennie Miles, daughter of the late Seth Benner, formerly of this place, aged 16 years, 4 months and 11 days.

In Millerstown, Butler county, Pa., October 8, 1880, Mrs. Nancy Glass, wife of George M. Kepler, aged 56 years, 4 months and 6 days.

MARRIED.

Oct. 13, 1880, James O.) Hartsock, of Buffalo Run, Centre county, to Miss Anna M. Beozer, of Milroy.

At the residence of the bride, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, October 18, by Rev. William Laurie, Mr. W. E. Burchfield and Mrs. Mary Moran, all of that place.

On Oct. 12, at Aaronsburg, Pa., by Rev. C. W. E. Siegal, Mr. William R. Ettlinger of Woodward, Pa., to Miss Alice J. Fleisher of Aaronsburg.

A HOME FOR SALE.—A good dwelling house, about 1¼ acres ground with stable, smokehouse, and other outbuildings, and a WAGON MAKER SHOP, near Farmers Mills, is offered at private sale. All kinds of choice fruits on the premises. A very desirable property.
14 oct 4t. DANIEL LUSE.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Bitner, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement. H. F. BITNER,
Penn Hall, Pa.,
14 oct. 6t. Executor.

GRAHAM & SON,

are far ahead in quality and prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Be sure and give them a call on your way to the Fair if you want a perfect fit, all widths from A to E,

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as represented, we will make our word good for every thing we sell. All rips repaired gratis on warranted work, we have for ladies and children

THE CELEBRATED BURTS SHOES OF NEW YORK, REYNOLDS BRO'S SYRACUSE N. Y., PHILA. FINE SHOES, ELMIRA, BINGHAMPTON, WILLIAMSPORT BOSTON fine calf and kip boots, for men and boys. Ladies and children, fine calf skin winter shoes, Elmira make, gum boots and rubber goods of all kinds, a fine lot of Tennessee Sole Leather just received, calf skins, kips, &c.

GRAHAM & SON,
sept 30 Bellefonte, Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties, which no Lady or Invalid can realize the benefit of without trial. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected. Let thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Professor J. Henry Comstock says there is no other way to get rid of the rose bug which attack fruit than to hand-pick them. A simple way of killing them after picking is to pour kerosene oil all over them.

For perfect milk, Professor Arnold recommends setting at sixty degrees for the best results, but thinks a saving of labor is effected by setting it at ten degrees or fifteen degrees lower, and that the lower temperature is better for imperfect milks.

Professor Collier says that if we can learn to save the sugar now wasted in our corn stalks, it would be like eating our cake and having it too, for the stalks contain a large amount of good sugar after the corn is sufficiently matured for grain.

The value of pasture depends not only upon the richness, but in no small degree upon the variety of the vegetation. Grass which blooms the whole season is worth more than grass which blooms at one time.

Many an inferior cow has been supported by the superior cows in a herd, the owner knowing that his total milk yield was bringing in money, but not realising the loss incurred in keeping the poorer beasts.

Weeds in grass land may, says the *American Agriculturist*, be very easily seen and destroyed this month by the use of the "spud," a broad chisel-blade attached to a handle like that of a spade or long-handled shovel, having a spur upon it for the foot to aid in thrusting it into the ground. A boy with an instrument of this kind can rapidly clear grass land of buttercups, daisies, and a multitude of other biennial and perennial weeds.

Vick's *Magazine* recommends coffee-grounds as a manure for plants. A lady in San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee-grounds. This was done, and the result was so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

If pure water does not flow at the barn look into means for securing it. Barnyard wells are convenient, but often dangerous to the health, if not of animals, certainly of men, who may drink at them. If the water from some spring can be led to the house and barn, by all means bring it down—use plain iron pipes or enamelled ones—not "galvanized" iron, which is a slow poison, but not quite so bad as lead. A well on higher ground will often furnish flowing water, conducted by a siphon, at the level of the buildings. No well should be dug at a less distance than 300 feet from a barnyard, cesspool or privy fault.—*American Agriculturist.*

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* gives results of experience in saving flower seeds. No general rule can be laid down, each sort requiring special treatment. Pansy seeds must be saved while they are quite green as the pods burst as soon as they turn yellow, throwing the seed several feet. Plants of phlox are pulled up when a fair amount of the seed is ripe, and spread on large sheets in a warm garret. On a small scale handpicking may do. Petunia and portulaca plants are cut off, and they grow up again for another crop. Verbenas must be handpicked twice a week for several weeks.

Early Breakfast for Fowls.

In keeping fowls remember that the morning meal with them is the most important one of the day. They are cold and hungry; and for that reason need some kind of warm, cooked food. Fowls will eat almost anything if it is served up right. Boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots, anything in the vegetable line, mixed with cornmeal, oatmeal, or bran and shorts, seasoned with pepper and salt, and fed warm, will suit them. Feed a few handfuls of wheat screenings at noon, and at night give them a liberal feed of some kind of whole grain.

Sowing Rye Among Corn.

One mode of getting green food for cattle and sheep in early spring is to sow rye in corn stubble early enough to get a good fall growth. What feed is thus grown is as nutritious as ordinary pasture or roots, and costs nothing except for seed and cultivating under. Really the feed costs nothing, for in sowing the rye many weeds are destroyed, a new surface is turned up, and the weed seeds which sprout perish in the winter. This alone is ample pay for labor and seed. There is a further advantage in having the soil covered during the winter instead of being naked, as it otherwise would be. Rye sown now will give considerable feed for sheep and cattle this fall, and more yet in the spring before plowing. This spring feed is especially valuable for ewes with lambs after the grass has become settled. As we are likely to lose our clover, I fear, for a term of years, something must be found to partially take its place. Drilled corn and millet may be substituted as winter feed, but they are not available for late fall or early spring.—*Correspondence of Country Gentleman.*

Food for Calves.

The cause of calves scouring is a change in their food too wide and sudden. Animals but a few days old can bear but a little change in their food. They will be easily killed by a variation which an adult would bear with impunity. Calves, like infants, are too often made sick by a change of one cow's milk for that of another. The food of calves may be modified almost indefinitely, but it must be varied gradually. When they get more age they will bear change better. When taken from the cow, feed first the mother's milk warm. The difference between sucking and feeding is change enough to begin with. In a few days a little skimmilk may be substituted for new milk as a part of its mess, but it should be warm as the new milk. By degrees the skimmilk may be increased, if it is fed warm, till the new milk entirely drops out, and no scouring or other ill effects will follow. In the same way, whey sweet and warm may be substituted for skimmilk, or a little well-cooked meal, or what is better, a little oil-meal may be gradually worked in as a substitute for milk and the change will not be materially felt. If P. W. C. will bear in mind that the essential points in feeding young calves are warm food and slow changes, he will not only stop the mortality in his herd but he can have thrifty animals growing up on other food than new milk, by using milk to start with. Sweet whey in moderate quantity is good in connection with grass. It would be found an improvement that would more than pay cost and trouble to dissolve a little oil-meal in it.—*New York Tribune.*

Household Hints.

To polish stained floors, rub them thoroughly once a week with beeswax and turpentine.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads; hot alum is also good for this purpose.

The yolk of an egg binds the crust much better than the white. Apply to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe in a dry towel.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them into the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a blackish smoke.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

Now that colors are so largely used in stockings, and so many are ruined in the laundry, a good plan in washing them is to boil them, after being rinsed, in a piece of white linen, and squeeze it to remove all the moisture possible, then dry, and the stockings will look new again. It is also a good plan to put a small spoonful of spirits of salts into the water in order to keep in the colors.

Keep some strong spirits of harishorn in a ground glass stoppered bottle; a teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of water will clean combs and brushes, and restore colors injured by acids. A weaker solution, applied to ill-smelling feet and armpits removes the odor, and removes grease spots from carpets and clothing. A weak solution in water makes a good wash for the hair, and stimulates its growth when impaired by fever, and cleanses the scalp effectually. A weak solution scattered over the leaves of plants from a fine, soft, limber brush, gives new life to plants. Even if a little is sprinkled over the earth at their roots their growth is invigorated.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Andover has sixty-five theological students.

There are 183 missionaries of both sexes in Japan.

Dean Stanley, of London, is soon to make a second visit to America.

Harvard university has seventy-seven graduates who are Episcopal ministers, two of them bishops.

The average age of Massachusetts ministers during the last thirty years was fifty-nine years.

The Baptists now have 18 928 members in Sweden, of whom 3,384 were baptized the past year.

The Presbyterians, as the result of eight years' work in Mexico, have 3,807 communicants. They have also 1,089 in South America.

Every right-minded minister of the gospel is anxious for success. No right-minded minister of the gospel is anxious for mere popularity.

The Wesleyan conference of England reports 489,711 members. 37,245 on trial, 2,023 ministers, besides 321 supernumeraries, and 328 on trial.

The Roman Catholic church in Russia, Poland not included, has one archbishop, four bishops, 1,864 priests and 3,397,778 Catholic souls.

The Unitarians support a mission in India which has been established a quarter of a century. In this period 3,000,000 printed pages have been distributed.

The time was when it was almost heresy for a clergyman of any denomination to wear any hair upon his face, and even now it is said that no man wearing a mustache was ever elected a Methodist bishop.

The latest religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 47,531 Calvinists, 8,416 Lutherans and 33,113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no church.

The colored Baptists of Texas number about 100,000, and are for the most part poor people. Nevertheless they have determined to build a college for the education of ministers and teachers, in Marshall, and its cost is estimated at $20,000.

The *Baptist Examiner and Chronicle* announces its intention to give thirty dollars for the best essay which will propose an adequate substitute for the present demoralizing candidate system of selecting ministers for vacant churches.

Lotteries having been resorted to by certain chapels in Wales in order to pay off burdensome debts, the government has interfered, in the interests of morality, and announces that persons concerned in such schemes will be prosecuted.

The recent statistics of the Presbyterian church show that there are forty-one Presbyterian churches in New York city, with 14,950 communicants. There is an increase of 1,375 communicants in the past year. The number of churches remain the same.

In the church where Martin Luther and Melancthon both lie buried, the one to whose door Luther's famous theses were nailed, in Wittenburg, a Sunday-school is said to have been recently started, and its rapid growth from seventy to 400 scholars has compelled its division and the use of a second building.

There are burial grievances in other countries besides England. The Free Lutheran congregation at Hermansburg has been forbidden to have singing or audible prayer at funerals held in the public cemetery. The matter is to be carried to the highest courts, and, if decided against them, they will establish another cemetery.

The Rev. J. L. Potter, a Presbyterian minister in Persia, who was becoming popular among the Mohammedans, has been notified that if he has anything more to say to Mohammedans about religion he will be punished by the government. Any Mohammedans who receive instruction from him are to be arrested and punished.

The Methodist mission in Japan held its seventh annual meeting recently at Yokohama. There are now fourteen native preachers, three having been struck from the list. There are six districts, seventy-one circuits, eighty-four preaching places, fourteen traveling and four local preachers, and 634 members and probationers. Some seventy adults were baptized during the year.

The eight Presbyterian churches reporting more than 1,000 members are: Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Cuyler, 1,702; Tabernacle, Brooklyn, T. DeWitt Talmage, 1,647; Third, Chicago, Dr. Kittredge, 1,639; Fifth Avenue, New York, Dr. John Hall, 1,613; University Place, New York, Dr. Robert R. Booth, 1,304; Brick, Rochester, Dr. Shaw, 1,289; Bethany, Philadelphia, Dr. James B. Dunn, 1,126; Brick, New York, Dr. Bevan, 1,082.

The Lord's Prayer.

As indicating the changes which the English language has undergone during the last six centuries, some old English forms of the Lord's prayer possess a curious interest:

A. D. 1258.

"Fader ure in heune, haleweide beoth thi neune, cumue thi kuneriche thi wille tooth idon in heune and in. The cuerych naw holed us thilke dawe. And worzif ure dettes as vi vorziten ure detoures. And lene us nought into temptation, but delyvor of uvel. Amen."

A. D. 1300.

"Fadir our in Hevene, Halewyd by thi name, thy kingdom come. Thy wille be done as in hevene and in ert he Nure uriche dayes bred give us to-day And forgive us oure dettes as we forgive our detoures. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delyvere us of yvel. Amen."

A. D. 1582.

"Ovr father which art in heauen, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven in earth also. Giue vs to-day our super substantial bread. And leade us not into temptation. But deliuer us from evil. Amen."

A. D. 1611.

"Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Giue us this day our dayly bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgiue our debtors. And lede us not into temptation, but deliuer vs from euil. For thine is the kingdome, and the power and the glory for euer. Amen."

Stick to it and Succeed.

Perseverance is the main thing in life. To hold on and hold out to the end is the chief matter. If the race could be won by a spurt, thousands would wear the blue ribbon; but they are short winded, and pull up after the first gallop. They begin with flying, and end in crawling backward. When it comes to the collar work, many take to jibing.

If the apples do not fall at the first shake of the tree your lusty folks are too lazy to fetch a ladder, and in too much of a hurry to wait till the fruit is ripe enough to fall of itself. The hasty man is as hot as fire at the onset, and as cold as ice at the end. He is like the Irishman's saucepan, which had many good points about it, but it had no bottom. He who cannot bear the burden and heat of the day is not worth the salt, much less his potatoes.

We ought not to be put out of heart by difficulties: they are sent on purpose to try the stuff we are made of, and depend upon it they do us a world of good. There's a sound reason why there are bones in our meat and stones in our land. A world where everything was easy would be a nursery for babies, but not at all a fit place for men. Celery is not sweet till it has felt a frost, and men don't come to their perfection till disappointment has dropped half a hundred weight or two on their toes.

Of fifty-four guests who assembled to celebrate Mrs. Lydia Reynolds's ninty-fifth birthday with her at Rochester, all were over seventy years of age, and fifty of them have lived in Rochester for over sixty years.

It is said that we spend more for tobacco than for bread. This seems a little hard to believe, when every one appears to depend on his friends for the former.

FOR THE HAIR SEX.

How to Wear the Hair.

There is no very decided change in the style of coiffures this autumn, and it is probable that the mode of arranging the hair next winter will not differ in any material way from that which has been fashionable for the last year. The rule is still that coiffures should be low, although there is a tendency to raising them ever so little more than was done last winter. In the evening particularly, and on occasions when the hair is supposed to be dressed more than usual, coiffures will be raised a little more from the neck, arranged a little higher on the back of the head, and brought a little further forward on the top. This shape of coiffure is the one specially adapted at all times for married ladies. Young ladies, generally speaking, affect, and will continue to affect, the very low, Greek-like coiffures, with the hair brought low on the brow and coiled on the neck. As this style of coiffure defines the contour of the head with the utmost accuracy, it should not be adopted by ladies the shape of whose heads is not all that it should be. Given a pretty head it is a charming coiffure; given the contrary it is most unbecoming and ungainly. We have already had occasion to say that the first consideration in selecting a coiffure is that it should be appropriate to the type of the face. No matter how fashionable a coiffure may be, if it is not becoming it should never be patronized. But suit the general appearance, the head and face, even at the risk of slight singularity. It always feasible, provided a woman has any taste, to conform to the type of the personal appearance with which she has been endowed by nature, and still to follow, so far as general character goes, the prevailing fashions in hairdressing.

Puffs are completely out of date and a high coiffure as well. It is now absolutely necessary to have the back of the head covered, and the top of it at least partially uncovered, so to speak. The hair can be arranged in the loose loops which have taken the place of cuffs for coiffures, rather elaborate than otherwise, and which are more easily arranged to cover the whole back of the head in a graceful shape than the rouleaux or coils. Braids are always a little heavy and stiff in appearance, and scarcely make an appropriate or becoming coiffure, except for women whose cast of features is regular and somewhat statuesque, and whose general appearance is rather massive than otherwise. They enter very little, if at all, into the composition of the coiffures now fashionable. Some ladies still wear a very abundant suit of hair, form the coil at the back of the head of loose braids, but it is not as pretty as to see the hair twisted simply in a thick roll. To return to the coiffure made of loops, and which may be worn by women who cannot boast of a very full suit of hair dressing the front hair can first be parted in the middle, and then separated by another parting, reaching from the middle parting to the ears, from the back hair. This front hair can be crimped, or rather waved, and carried to the top of the back of the head, where the two locks of hair are secured firmly with a hairpin.

The hair behind is then easily separated from the back hair and carried up in the same way. The four locks of hair are then arranged in long and rather flat loops, two brought forward toward the top of the head just far enough to be visible above the back of the head when the latter is held in an erect position, and two arranged on the sides, above the ears. To be effective, these loops should be made so as to resemble a bow of hair; a little practice will soon give the necessary dexterity. The back hair is then divided into two equal parts; the piece at the right of the head is brought round to the left side, and the piece at the left side, crossing with the other in the neck, is brought round to the right side of the head. Both pieces of hair are fastened firmly right below the bow of hair. The end of one is passed in a narrow band through the middle of the row, to complete the semblance of a knot; the other is turned in between the bow and the bands of hair against the neck, so as to form a full loop. A very light, thin net should be drawn carefully over the coiffure, as the loops of hair falling on the neck are especially apt to become roughened and to lose their shape, if not held in place. This style of coiffure can be composed with a moderately good suit of hair, without the aid of any false material. In fact, false hair is now worn as little as possible, the coiffure being usually simple enough to admit of its being put up without such help.

The front hair is now worn less crimped than it was a few weeks ago. In many Parisian coiffures the front hair is arranged in almost flat bandeaux, and carried, straight or smoothly, away from the face with a few flat rings falling over the brow, or a fringe with the ends turned in like a bang, only less heavy than one. But it is only a small percentage of women whose face can bear this severely simply arrangement of the front hair, as well as the mass of tangled locks over the brow, also fashionable at present, consequently this latter style has the greater number of partisans. Bangs are still seen, and are not exactly out of place, although they are no longer in the greatest favor. They are worn more by very young girls than by young ladies, scarcely ever by married ladies. Wearing the hair low on the neck and close to the head has been the cause of having the front hair brought down on the forehead almost to cover the eyebrows often. In itself it may not be pretty, but it is very fashionable in Paris and in England at present —a tousled eye-darkening mass of hair hanging over the brows being quite in keeping with the æsthetic rage now prevalent in the latter country. But when the hair is brought down on the brow it is not curled tight, but arranged in thick soft rings or in heavy waves. A "frizzled" look about the front hair is now no longer admissible. To make the front hair take the desired flat waves, it can be dampened slightly at night and then put up in small braids, combed out in the morning and covered with a hair net; the hair will fall into the desired lines. For the bang or curls which fall on the forehead, the simple and primitive process of the pipe-stem, over which, when it is heated, the hair can be curled, must still be recommended as the best. Curl-papers are more injurious, because they pull the hair at the root; when care is taken not to burn the hair, the pipe-stem can do no manner of harm. Moreover, as curl-papers give a tight crimp to the hair, they are not to be recommended for the present style of coiffure. Arranging the hair in low waved bandeaux, and bringing it low down over the temples and then drawing it back behind the ears, will be a way of combing the front hair much patronized next winter, probably, when these waves will not be in danger of ignominiously straightening out by perspiration and heat. This is a rather trying coiffure, however, generally only becoming to large faces with regular features. As the whole appearance of the face depends upon the more or less successful manipulation of the front hair, every woman will do well to make the arrangement of hers a special study. Provided she observes the general rule that it must be, for the prevailing fashion, rather heavy than fluffy and crisp, she can dress her front hair in any conceivable way and still be orthodox. When twisting the hair into a simple coil in the back it is best to separate the back hair from the front hair first, at the ears, then to roll the back up by itself. The front hair, after having been arranged in front, is then combed back, and the ends twisted round the coil. This method generally insures a better shape to the front hair than when all the hair is twisted up together. For young girls and young ladies the coiffure known as "a l'Anglaise" is now very fashionable. The hair is weaved thickly over the head, and falls low over the brow; it is drawn back to the nape of the neck, and there falls in a bunch of thick, soft curls, which are kept in place by an invisible net. This is a charming coiffure for ladies whose hair is naturally curly, and can be managed, by artificial curling, by any one to whom it may be becoming provided the hair is not very long. When it is long the coiffure is modified by substituting a roll for the curls. The hair is arranged in a long, loose, full roll, and left to hang in an invisible net on the neck. Sometimes braids are arranged in this way, but they are heavier and less pretty than the loose roll. Very few ornaments are worn in the hair, except for very full dress.—*New York Mercury.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

Probably the largest rock in the known world is the south dome of the Yosemite in California. Standing at the fork of the upper valley it rears itself, a solid rocky loaf, 6,000 feet above the ground. A more powerful hand than that of a Titan has cut away the eastern half, leaving a sheer precipice over a mile in height. No man ever trod the top of this dome until last year. Former visitors gazed in wonder at the spikes driven into the rock by hardy spirits who had repeatedly endeavored to scale it. The shreds of rope dangling in the wind told the story of the failure. Last year, however, after thousands of dollars had been expended, several persons found their way to the top of the dome, and last summer two sheep were found browsing on this hitherto inaccessible peak.

The *Scientific American* says that sugar, syrup, fresh cheese, wheaten grits, hominy, juicy meats, are the foods to make flesh. Almost any woman will get plump on brown bread and wheaten grits, or oatmeal eaten twice a day with plenty of meat and vegetables at breakfast and a supper of brown biscuits, with sweetmeats, cheese and cream, or coffee drank with plenty of sugar and cream. It is not necessary to eat largely if the appetite does not call for it, but the food must be tempting, and if hunger is keen, one who would be plump and spirited should not be afraid to indulge it. Unrelishing, distasteful food, will not nourish and stimulate like what is piquant and savory and changed in variety day by day.

Jacques Offenbach, who died in Paris recently, was born in Cologne in 1819. He studied music at the Paris conservatory under Cherubini, and in 1847 led the band at the theater Francais. In 1864, after having composed various musical bouffonneries, he struck his crue vein, burlesque parody of the wildest sort. Then followed "La Belle Helene," "Barbe Bleu," "La Grand Duchesse," "La Peichole," "Genevieve de Brabant" and other burlesques in quick succession, and for some years Offenbach's gains reached $50 000 a year. He conducted a series of concerts at Gilmore's Garden in 1876, but did not create a sensation. He was not a great actor or a great composer. His greatest works were mere musical jingles, but they caught the popular ear and seemed to express some of the fun with which the author was continually running over.

John D. Grady, who died a short time ago in New York, while on the very best terms with the police authorities, is supposed to have been the friend and confidant of the most noted and daring cracksmen in the country. He was known as the "bank burglar's banker," and it is said that of all the crimes committed by three or four of the best known gangs of burglars he invariably received a portion of the proceeds. There are a number of very important robberies in which the police have no doubt he shared, and yet they could not fasten that fact upon him. When it was first decided to rob the Manhattan bank on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street men met in his office (which at that time was situated on Broadway, immediately opposite the bank) to discuss their plans. The attempt failed at that time, but how successful it was later the public well knows.

A Short History of Wheat.

The varieties of wheat are almost numberless, and their characters vary widely under the influence of cultivation and climate. There are said to be 200 distinct varieties in the museum of Cornell university. On the slopes of the mountains of Mexico and Xalapa the luxuriance of vegetation is such that wheat does not form ears. In Japan, it is said, the wheat has been so developed by the Japanese farmers, that no matter how much manure is used, the straw will not grow larger, though the length of the ears increases. The height is rarely more than two feet, and often not more than twenty inches. Through selection, winter wheat has been changed to summer wheat in three years, and summer wheat converted in the same time to winter wheat. In general, wheat is the most esteemed of the cereal productions. In Abyssinia, according to Parkyns, the flour of the "teff" or "dugassa" scarcely palatable to Europeans, is preferred by the natives to any other grain.

Isis was supposed to have introduced wheat into Egypt, Demeter into Greece, and the Emperor Chin-Wong into China, about 3000 B. C. In Europe it was cultivated before the Christian era, as samples have been recovered from the lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland. In England it was probably not cultivated by the ancient Britons, but the Anglo-Saxons when Bede wrote, early in the eighth century, sowed their wheat in the spring, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth its cultivation was but partial. Indeed, wheat was an article of comparative luxury till nearly the seventeenth century. In India wheat seems not to be native, but introducers of its Sanscrit name signifies "food of the barbarian;" yet three varieties are mentioned in the Bhavaprakasa, one of which, a large-grained, is said to have come from the West, and another, a small-grained or beardless wheat, is said to have been indigenous to Middle India.

The first wheat raised in the "New World" was sown by Spaniards on the island of Hispaniola, in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the wheat harvest of Mexico is said to have been three or four grains carefully cultivated in 1530, and preserved by a slave of Cortez. The crop of Quito was raised by a Franciscan monk in front of the convent. Barcilasso de la Verga affirms that in Peru, up to 1547, wheaten bread had not been sold at Cusco. Wheat was first sown by Gosnold on Cuttyhunk, one of the Elizabeth islands in Buzzard's bay, off Massuchussetts, in 1602, when he first explored the coast. In 1604, on the island of St. Croix, near Calais, Me., the Sieur de Monts had some wheat sown, which flourished finely. In 1611 the first wheat appears to have been sown in Virginia. In 1626 samples of wheat grown in the Dutch colony at New Netherlands were shown in Holland. It is probable that wheat was sown in the Plymouth colony prior to 1629, though we find no record of it, and in 1629 wheat was ordered from England to be used as seed. In 1718 wheat was introduced into the valley of the Mississippi by the "Western Company." In 1799 it was among the cultivated crops of the Simos Indians of the Gela river New Mexico.—*Millers' Magazine.*

He Paid His $5,000.

We find the following story in a Boston letter: But here comes one of my favorites. Isn't she fine-looking? No? Well, listen while I tell you her story, and learn why I like her looks. Some years ago, a man who had more money than good reputation, advertised that he would give $5,000 to any respectable white woman who would walk unveiled from the Adams house entrance down Washington street with him, at an hour when all the fashionables were promenading. For weeks that offer remained untaken, for his reputation was such that no respectable woman would be seen with him, and the advertisement had said "that none others need apply." Finally, this woman who had just passed us, agreed to his terms and to join him at the appointed place and time. When the hour came, Mr. —— was on hand. Soon a carriage drove up with the lady. It had been noised abroad that he offer had been taken up, and quite a crowd had gathered to see him pay his $5,000. He helped her alight, offered her his arm, walked a few steps with her, when she removed her veil at his request and revealed to his gaze a face as black as night. "You have deceived me," he said; "this is not fair." "I am not black," she replied, and to prove it she pulled off her gloves and showed a pair of hands as white as yours are this minute. The man turned toward the carriage, paid her the $5,000, and she drove off, leaving him to the laughter and hoots of the amused crowd of bystanders. Returned out afterward that the girl was very poor, and that she had a magnificent voice she could not cultivate for want of money, and this is the way she overcame that obstacle. She went to Europe and studied five years, and has returned one of our most brilliant singers.

The British Methodist Episcopal church of Canada has united with the African Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, from which it separated some years ago. It is a small colored body, with one bishop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fisherman's wages may be called net proceeds.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Traits of character which you seek to conceal you had better seek to reform

Asa Ward, of Moore's Branch, Kan., is cutting his teeth. This is the third crop. Asa is 102.

A young lady must be pretty far gone when she can't get a step father.—*Meriden Recorder.*

It is hard to decide which season of the year is the least expensive. The plumber always commences when the ice man leaves off.

Rev. Charles Spurgeon, it is said, keeps two men constantly at work going through the London libraries to find illustrations for use in his sermons.

There were 1,081 women exhibitors in the Paris salon this year, and the number has steadily increased. The quality of their work is also much improved.

The merchant very little realizes
Who never in the papers advertises;
But the who advertises every day
Will make enough the national debt to pay.

Says the Philadelphia *Bulletin:* An editor out West was in prison for libelling a justice of the peace, and when he departed the jailer asked him to give the prison a puff.

London, having a population of 3,720,868, is larger than combined New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago St. Louis and Washington, which the present census shows to have 3,650,684.

A couple of lovers went together from Ripon, Wis., to Fond du Lac, and telegraphed back to the girl's parents: "May we get married? Please wire consent immediately, as ceremony will be performed this evening anyhow."

Mr. and Mrs. Ames, of San Francisco, agreed that they were unsuited to each other, and that a separation was desirable, but how to obtain a divorce was puzzling, because neither had a grievance that would stand the test of the law. Their conclusion was that the bus and should give the wife ground for complaint by whipping her; so he amiably knocked her down, and she got the divorce.

A recent work on the flag of the United States, giving its origin and history, shows that the stars and stripes are one of the oldest national symbols now in use, the present flag of Great Britain dating from 1801, the Spanish flag from 1785, the French from 1794, the Portuguese from 1830, the Italian from 1848 and the German from 1870. The United States flag in its present form was adopted in 1777.

Sleep at Night.

Sunshine is given us for use that we may require little artificial light. Gas, oil and candles alike vitiate the air. The fewer hours that are spent in artificial light the better; and this suggests of itself that within reasonable limits the sooner we go to rest after dark the better. We require, in the cold season of winter, when the nights are long, much more of sleep than we do in the summer. On the longest day in the year seven hours of sleep are sufficient for most men and women who are not in the prime of life. On the shortest day nine hours of sleep is not over much, and for those who are weak ten or twelve hours may be taken with real advantage. In winter children should always have ten or twelve hours of sleep. It is not idleness to indulge to that extent, but an actual saving, a storing up of invigorated existence for the future. Such rest can only be obtained by going to bed very early, say at half-past eight or nine o'clock. It is wrong as it ever can be that our legislators should often be sitting up, as we know they do time after time, in the dead of night, trying against life to legislate for life. It is most foolish that public writers, who hold so many responsibilities in their hands, should be called upon to exercise their craft at a time when all their nature is calling out to them, "Rest, rest, rest!" There are many who will disagree with me in saying these things, but nature is on my side. In every man, woman and child there is, at or about the early time I have named, a persistent, periodical desire for sleep, which steal on determinately, which, taken at the flood, leads to a good sound night's rest, and which, resisted, never duly returns, but is replaced by a surreptitious sleep, broken by wearying dreams, restless limbs, and but partial restoration of vital power. Work with the sun as far as possible.—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Intensity of Arctic Cold.

The chronicler of Lieutenant Schwatka's recent expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin records some interesting facts regarding the great cold of the Arctic regions. The lowest temperature met with by the company was 103 degrees below the freezing point or seventy-one degrees below zero. Fahrenheit, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine by the people of more temperate climes. The effects of such intense cold upon the human system were not so marked in the case of the lieutenant and his companions as might be supposed, and even during a month in which the average temperature was sixty-five degrees below zero the health of the party remained unimpaired. The men adapted themselves as much as possible to the habits of the natives, feeding largely upon blubber and fat meat, by which the vital heat was sustained. Plenty of game was found by the adventurers, who were able to secure with their repeating rifles enough reindeer at one time to last them for several days. The difficulty of approaching these animals was often very great, for in the still cold air the step of a man upon the snow could be heard two miles away, and the grating of the sledge runners resounded like the clashing of tempered steel.

An Astonished Farmer.

A farmer who had been to market in Philadelphia fell asleep while he was driving home. His horses knew the road, and traveled safely until they reached the railroad crossing at Belfry. A train was approaching, and although the engineer, who saw the market wagon, blew his whistle, applied the brake and rang his bell, he was unable either to stop the train or to arouse the sleeping farmer. The horses were almost across the track when the collision occurred, the cowcatcher of the engine striking the wagon, tearing off the running gear and throwing the hind axle and wheels about thirty feet to the side of the road. One wheel was wrecked, while the other was not injured. The wagon was turned upside down, and the horses, breaking loose, ran a considerable distance before they were caught. The farmer awoke. He was thrown out not much injured. As he gathered himself up and stared in bewilderment at the wreck, his first exclamation was, "What mashed that wagon up that way?"

Words of Wisdom.

Never judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full bloom.

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living which are desired to be when dying.

It is no vanity for a man to pride himself on what he has honestly got and prudently used.

Let him who regards the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

Ideas generate ideas, like a potato which, cut in pieces, reproduces itself in a multiplied form.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine things, is like attempting to hew blocks of marble with a razor.

Happiness is like a sunbeam, which the least shadow intercepts, while adversity is often as the rain of spring.

Indian Images.

Some of the Indians at Zuni, New Mexico, having been converted to Christianity, have no further use for the images before which they formerly bowed down. Two images have been taken from an old stone church near Zuni and sent to the Smithsonian institution. One represents a man and one a woman. Each is cut from a solid block of wood, with the exception of the shield, the arms and the wings, which are attached. The man image has lost his arms and wings, but wears his shield intact. Both images are so hideously ugly as to excite wonder that even New Mexican Indians could see their way clear to fall down and worship them. Both of them bear inscriptions which have not yet been translated from the queer language in which they are written.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The reports from the school elections held in various parts of New York State show that not very many women availed themselves of their newly conferred but limited right of suffrage. In Fayetteville a daughter of Mrs. Matilda Joslin Gage and two other women were elected.

The Rhode Island Democrats at their State convention in Providence selected electoral and congressional nominees.

Archibald Forbes, the well-known English war correspondent, delivered his first lecture in this country a few nights ago to a New York audience.

General Grant the other day addressed the Boston Merchants' association at considerable length on the benefits to be derived from the development of the resources of Mexico by American capital.

Mr. Peleg Sprague died at Boston a few mornings ago, at the age of eighty-seven years. In 1821 and 1822 he was in the Nineteenth Congress, and in 1829 he went to the Senate, where he served until 1835. He was judge of the United States district court for Massachusetts from 1840 to 1865.

During the absence of Mrs. Riley from her residence near Bradford, Pa., the building caught fire and was burned to the ground. Two sleeping children were burned to death.

In New York city on the second day of registration, the Federal supervisors of election made a large number of arrests of persons who attempted to register as voters on naturalization certificates granted in 1868 by the supreme and superior courts of the city. The prisoners were taken before Chief Supervisor Davenport, and examined by him without being sworn. It he found that the man was willing to surrender his certificate and be naturalized anew by legal methods the prisoner was then discharged. In other cases the prisoners were sent to Ludlow Street jail.

John Simpson, sixteen years of age, the only son of a wealthy farmer, was gored to death by a bull on his father's farm near Carbondale, Pa. Young Simpson was trying to put the bull into a stall, and the animal turned upon him, lacerating his face and head beyond recognition.

Mrs. Martha Cooper, a widow, drowned herself in Warwick, R. I., to avoid removal to the poorhouse.

At the Prospect Park fair grounds, Brooklyn, the horse St. Julien failed in his effort to lower the trotting record below 2:11, made by Maud S. St. Julien trotted the mile in 2:12¼.

A young woman named Belinda Conkling was burning log through a field near Hainesville, N. J., when a Hambletonian horse near by for some reason became provoked at her, ran at her and throwing her to the ground kicked her to death.

Rudolph Field, a soldier of 1812, aged 91, died the other day at Sodus, N. Y., where he lived 70 years.

Western and Southern States.

The "October elections" have resulted in a victory for the Republican tickets in Ohio and Indiana, and the success of the Democratic ticket in West Virginia. In Ohio the estimated Republican majority on the second day after election was given at about 20,000. The Republicans have gained six Congressmen, electing fifteen to the Democrats five. In Indiana the Republican plurality is given at between 5,000 and 7,000. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, electing eight to five for the Democrats. Among the defeated candidates for Congress is the Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, the well-known Greenbacker. The Republicans also claimed the legislature, which will insure them a United States Senator to succeed Mr. McDonald. In West Virginia the Democratic State and Congressional ticket was successful.

The revenue cutter Corwin, recently arrived at San Francisco, brings news that at St. Lawrence island, in the Behring sea, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect storing up the usual supply of provisions. The officers of the Corwin believe that the exploring vessel Jeanette wintered on the Siberian shore, and is now west of the North Cape.

The residence of Jesse Jordan, near Carlinville, Ill., caught fire, and three children, aged six, ten and thirteen years respectively, perished in the flames.

Horace Long, who married his living wife's sister at Decatur, Ga., has been sent to prison for bigamy.

A colored criminal was taken from a railroad train by a mob at Lynnville, Tenn., and hurried off to be hanged. The sheriff of the county overtook the rioters, and, though they numbered a hundred, while he was alone, he drove them all away by displaying a pistol, and saved the prisoner.

The six-day celebration in Baltimore in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth year of the city's existence, closed by a parade of secret societies, in six divisions, numbering about 6,000 men, and a procession of steamers and all the tugs, numbering 150, down the harbor.

Serious trouble has occurred in the warehouse of the Los Pinos agency, Colorado. It seems a couple of the Indians got into an altercation with some freighters, and one of the Indians was killed. The other Utes then demanded the arrest and instant execution of the freighter who had shot one of their number, threatening war if their demand was not complied with. Indian Agent Berry, assisted by United States troops, then arrested the freighter, who, while being taken to Gunnison, was seized by the Utes and killed. Agent Berry was afterward arrested by the sheriff of Gunnison county, but escaped. The affair created great excitement.

A railroad war in the West has resulted in a reduction of fare from Chicago to Kansas City to fifty cents. The regular fare is $14.80.

The Oregon legislature has passed a bill conferring suffrage on women.

A fire at Charleston, S. C., destroyed two large cotton sheds and one brick warehouse, partially stored with cotton. The flames then spread to the cotton on the wharves and thence to three British iron steamships laden with cotton. One of the vessels was badly damaged and the other two slightly injured. The total loss is about $200,000.

A terrific wind and snow storm is reported from Dakota and Wisconsin, extending to Chicago. Reports from Fond du Lac, Wis., say the storm all along the Southern Minnesota railway was the severest known in years. Passenger and freight trains were blockaded in snow-drifts from ten to twelve feet deep, and teams with provisions were dispatched to their relief from several points. A number of disasters to shipping are reported from Chicago and several lives were lost. A schooner foundered off North Chicago, and her crew of eight men are supposed to have perished.

The National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States met in Baltimore a few days ago, to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary. Rev. Dr. D. H. Wheeler, editor of the New York East Conference and editor of the *Methodist*, presided. Dr. Wheeler delivered the annual address. Mr. C. C. Leigh, of Brooklyn, delivered an address on the advantages of having the American pulpit occupied by men of education.

William Todd, a Baltimore saloon-keeper, in a fit of rage fatally shot his wife as she was standing with a month-old child in her arms.

From Washington.

Arrangements have been completed at the treasury department by which to pay to the Ute Indians $75,000 for their re